

# Parts and Operating Manual



Bally

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### THIS GAME MUST BE GROUNDED. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN DESTRUCTION TO ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS.

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# Kozmik Krooz'r

### IMPORTANT NOTE

DO NOT plug in your new game yet. Before you do anything to your game, we recommend that you read SECTIONS I and II of this manual completely. It will not take more than a few minutes and it may be very helpful.

## Introduction

Your NEW GAME is for one or two players. There is ONLY one model: the "UPRIGHT". When the two player mode is selected on the Upright model, the players take turns at the controls to guide their player through the game course.

When playing this game, you are the controlling force. It is up to you to direct your player successfully through the game course. Your job is to give guidance and provide offensive and defensive strategy to enable your player to overcome all obstacles.

Your opponents will use every trick in the book, and may even invent a few new ones, to overcome your various strategies and eliminate your player(s). You really have to keep a close eye on them at all times.

As your skill level increases, you will notice that your opponent's offensive abilities greatly increase. Any advantages you once had at the beginning of the game will gradually be reduced until they are completely gone.

Bonus players may or may not be awarded depending on the options the game owner has selected. The point values of all items are listed below.

## **Major Features**

Your game has been provided with a new improved Power Chassis designed to help reduce electrical interference with other equipment.

It is also equipped with a detailed self-diagnostic package. This includes the following abilities: 1) The game has OWNER/OPERATOR selected variable levels of difficulty so game play can be tailored to player skill level in his area; 2) There is a new and easy to use diagnostic package featuring: a complete ROM/RAM check with bad chip location information read out on the monitor screen; the capability to check each of the game's different sounds INDIVID-UALLY; provision for checking each control and switch SEPARATELY; a full function Bookkeeping mode; an entire options list that can be set from the front console with NO NEED to crawl inside the back of the cabinet and look for tiny switches located on P.C. boards; a sound system test; and a "PRE-SET" category that can return ALL information in the Bookkeeping mode to zero and/or all operator selected options back to factory recommended settings; and 3) The game is equipped with a rechargeable battery so that it won't forget where it was the night before at closing - even if you turn it off. It will "remember" this information for up to two weeks.

## **Game Objective**

The object of the game is to **HAVE FUN** and survive as long as possible while constantly improving your skills and advancing to the highest rack that you can. As you do this, each following rack of the game will have more and greater obstacles for you to overcome, and will in general be harder to complete.

DESCRIPTION	POINTS AWARDED	NOTES
RAM SHIP	100	
SHOOTER SHIP	200	
STRIKE SHIP	200	
SCOUT SHIP	300	
SPEED DEMON	2500	APPEARS IN ALL RACKS
SPACE MINE	100	
FORMATION FIGHTER	100	
MINE LAYER	200	
SPY SHIP	300	

**Assigned Point Values** 

# I. Location and Setup

#### **INSPECTION:**

- 1. Remove the game from its shipping crate.
- Inspect the entire outside of it for any signs of damage.
  - ☐ Any scratches?, dents?, cracks?
  - □ Any broken controls?
  - ☐ Any broken glass or plastic?
  - Just look it over closely and make a note of any signs of damage.
- Remove the shipping cleats from the bottom of the cabinet.
  - ☐ UPRIGHT MODELS ONLY: In order to help prevent easy theft of your game, you may wish to remove the Caster Wheel Assemblies from the bottom of your cabinet at this time.
- Install the four levelers, one at each corner of the cabinet.
  - □ Level the cabinet
- After you have installed the game's Leg Levelers, if desired, you may now install the game's FOOT-STOOL. See Figure 1-1. This is accomplished by:

- MAKING SURE NO POWER IS GOING TO THE GAME.
- ☐ Removing the FOOTSTOOL mounting hardware from its bag.
- ☐ Install the FOOTSTOOL'S Leg Levelers and set them to approximately the same height as those you just installed to each of the game cabinet's corners.
- □ Open the coin box door.
- ☐ Install the FOOTSTOOL mounting bolts and washers as shown below.

**NOTE:** The FOOTSTOOL is equipped with one factory installed "T" nut for **EACH** mounting bolt.

- ☐ Start all four FOOTSTOOL mounting bolts into their respective "T" nuts **BEFORE** tightening.
- ☐ Tighten the four FOOTSTOOL mounting bolts EVENLY!
- □ Close the coin door and make any final adjustments necessary to the FOOTSTOOL'S Leg Levelers so that they will solidly support the weight of anyone who stands on the FOOTSTOOL.

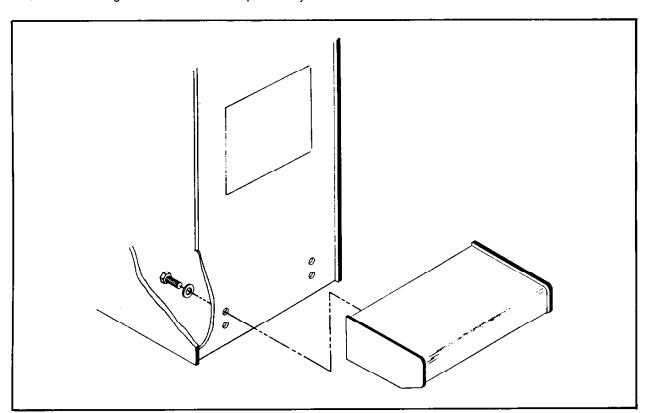


Figure 1-1 Installing the Footstool

- 6. Open the cabinet and inspect the inside of the game for any signs of damage. See Figure 1-2.
  - ☐ Also check to make sure all plug-in connectors on the wire harness are firmly seated.
    - **NOTE:** ALL connectors or plugs are keyed so they will only go together when all pins are properly lined up.
  - Replug any connectors found unplugged. DO NOT FORCE PLUGS ONTO CONNECTORS. DO NOT FORCE PLUGS TOGETHER. If it won't go on easily, assuming the keys are lined up, it either does not belong there or is damaged.
  - ☐ Make sure all printed circuit boards (P.C.B.'s) are firmly seated in their connectors. See Figure 1-2. These connectors are also keyed. The

- P.C.B.'s will only go into them one way without being damaged.
- □ Note the location of the game's serial number. See Figure 1-2.
- ☐ Check all major subassemblies to be sure they are mounted securely. These are called out in Figure 1-2.

Power supply.

Control panel.

T.V. monitor.

Other P.C.B.'s and/or P.C.B. rack, etc.

Power Chassis Assembly.

- Make a note of any problems that can't be easily corrected.
- 8. Call your distributor and/or service man about your problem list.

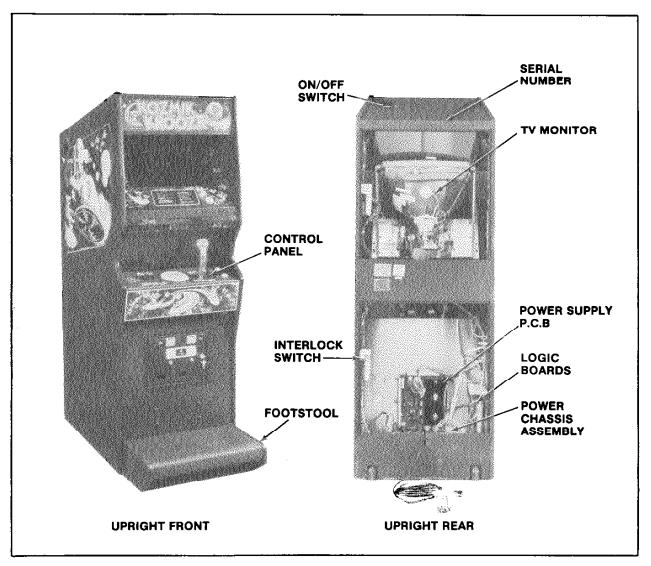


Figure 1-2 Location of Serial No., Interlock Switch, & Major Sub-Assemblies

#### INSTALLATION

#### 1. Location requirements:

□ Power:

Domestic 110 V @ 60 Hz Foreign 200 V to 240 V @ 50 Hz

☐ Temperature: 32° to 100° F (0° to 38° C)

☐ Humidity: Not over 95% relative

□ Space required:

Upright 25"x40" (63x102cm)

☐ Game height:

Upright 72" (183cm)

#### 2. Voltage Selection:

Your game is designed to work properly on the line voltage where you are located. Check your line voltage with a meter to determine what its value is. Then check the power input wires to the main power supply transformer on your game to be sure they are connected to taps which correspond to your line voltage value.

If the power input wires to the main power supply transformer are not connected to taps which correspond to your local line voltage, move them to the proper taps.

If the line voltage in your area falls outside the upper or lower limits of the range of inputs covered by the main power supply transformer, **DO NOT PLUG YOUR GAME**: IN until you have talked with your distributor and/or service man and obtained a solution to this problem. Otherwise you could damage your game.

## 3. Interlock and power ON/OFF switches. See Figure 1-2.

- ☐ To help prevent the possibility of getting an electric shock while working inside the game cabinet, interlock switches have been installed at each cabinet access door (this **DOES NOT** include the coin door in the Upright models).
- When any access door is opened, the interlock switch installed there turns off all power to the game.
- ☐ Check each interlock switch for proper operation.

After checking the line voltage in your area and determining that the input wires to the main power supply transformer of your game are connected properly — or — after obtaining a solution to your over or under voltage problem from your distributor and/or your service man, plug the game into your A.C. wall outlet.

The game ON/OFF switches for all models are located as shown in Figure 1-2. Turn the game on and allow it to warm up a few minutes.

Slowly open each access door to the game (this does not include the coin door on the Upright models).

As the door is opened approximately 1" (2.54cm) the power to the game should go off (the T.V. monitor, all the lights, and all sounds will stop).

If this does not happen, check the interlock switch by this door to see if it has broken loose from its mounting or if it is stuck in the "ON" position.

If the switch is found to be bad, turn the game off, unplug it, and replace the interlock switch. When done, plug the game back into the wall outlet, close the access door, and turn the game back on.

After the game has warmed up, repeat the above interlock switch test.

When the interlock switch is working properly and turns the power to the game off, power may be restored to the game with the access door(s) open. Take hold of the interlock switch plunger and gently pull it out to its fully extended position. THIS IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR SERVICING THE GAME. See Figure 1-3.

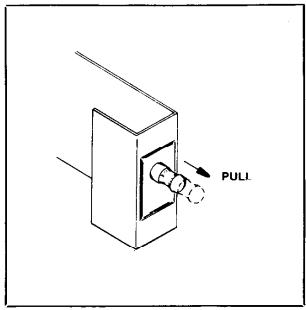


Figure 1-3 Interlock Switch Operation

#### **SELF-TEST**

Your new game will Self-Test itself to see if it has any bad parts. The information it receives while testing itself will be shown on the T.V. monitor. Some information can also be heard through the game's speaker system. See the SELF-TEST section for a more detailed description of this function.

When there is a bad result according to the Self-Test, call your distributor and/or service man to have the trouble fixed unless it is something you can do yourself (such as replace a bad RAM or ROM chip).

## **GAME VOLUME ADJUSTMENT CONTROL**See Figure 1-4.

The game volume control pot is just inside the cabinet, not far from the coin door frame. There is only one pot. For adjustment, it may be reached through the coin door.

To make the sounds louder, turn the pot clockwise as you face it ( ).

To make the sounds less loud, turn the pot counterclockwise as you face it ( ).

#### **OPTION SWITCH SETTINGS**

To change the most common option switch settings, you **DO NOT** have to take the game apart or go into the cabinet and hunt for tiny switches on P.C. boards. These most common options can be changed from the main console of the game while it is in the Self-Test mode. The Self-Test switch is located just inside the cabinet not far from the coin door frame as you face it.

When changing any options, ALWAYS perform the Self-Test and play the game to be sure the ones selected are working properly. Of course, when you must change one of the switches that is located on one of the game's P.C. boards, it is also recommended that you perform the Self-Test and play the game to be sure the switches have worked properly and that no switches were accidentally moved that were not meant to be. (These switches are small and this can happen.)

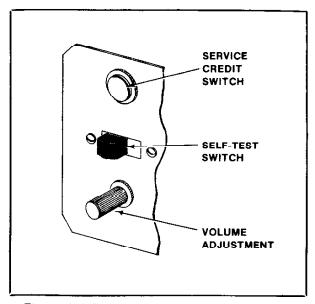


Figure 1-4 Game Volume Adjustment Control

The P.C. Board option switch settings, and what they will make the game do are shown in Figure 1-6. These switches are **MAINLY INTENDED** for use by a technician who is checking and/or performing tests on the game. See Figure 1-5 for option switch locations.

**NOTE:** In order to set the option switches located on the game's P.C. Boards, these Boards need not be removed from their card rack.

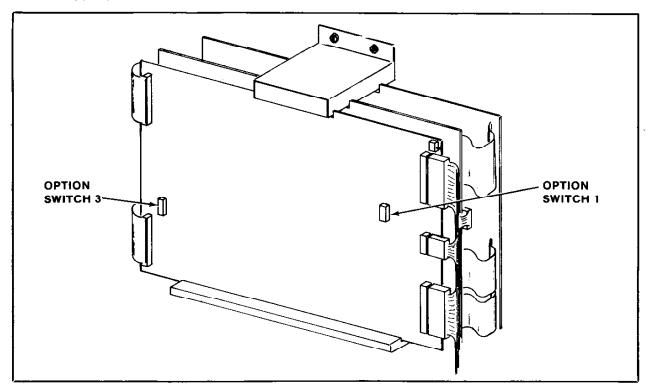


Figure 1-5 Option Switch Locations

KOZMIK KROOZ'R			
OPTION SWITCH SETTINGS			
SWITCH NO. 1 — AT B3 — LOCATED ON SOUND I/O P.C. BOARD			
DURING GAME PLAY:	SW#1 SW#2 SW#3 SW#4 SW#5 SW#6 SW# NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT USED USED USED USED USED	NOT NOT	
COCKTAIL TABLE UPRIGHT	ON OFF		
FREEZE VIDEO **NORMAL OPERATION		ON OFF	
SWITCH NO. 3 — A	T D14 — LOCATED ON SOUND 1/O P.C. E	BOARD	
**NORMAL OPERATION SOUND I/O DIAGNOSTIC MODE	SW#1 SW#2 SW#3 SW#4 OFF ON		
**NORMAL OPERATION RAM/ROM TEST INDICATES TEST RESULTS VIA YELLOW LED ON SOUND I/O BOARD: FAST FLASH = BAD ROM SLOW FLASH = BAD RAM	OFF ON		
**NORMAL OPERATION OSCILLATOR TEST	OFF ON		
**NORMAL OPERATION FILTER TEST	OFF ON		
	* NO EFFECT IF SW#1 OF SWITCH NO. 3 IS IN THE "OFF" POSITION.  ** INDICATES FACTORY RECOMMENDED SETTINGS.  ** M051-00639-A014		

THE REMAINDER OF YOUR NEW GAME'S MOST COMMON OPTION SETTINGS ARE CONDUCTED DURING THE **MACHINE SETUP** PORTION OF THE SELF-TEST MODE AND WILL BE COVERED IN DETAIL IN THAT SECTION OF YOUR MANUAL.

Figure 1-6 Option Switch Settings

# **II. Game Operation**

#### **SELF TEST MODE**

The Self-Test mode is a special mode for checking game play statistics as well as game switches and computer functions. It is the easiest and best way to check for proper operation of the entire game.

NOTE: Putting the game into Self-Test WILL NOT cause the game to erase any CREDITS it has in its memory when the Self-Test mode is entered.

You may begin a Self-Test at any time by sliding the Self-Test switch to the "ON" position after the power to the game is on (the Self-Test switch is located just inside the cabinet coin door frame as you face it). When this is done, the game will react as follows:

- If the game is in the Attract mode when the Self-Test switch is moved to the "ON" position, it will finish the sequence and then go into the Self-Test mode. This is illustrated by the display of the Self-Test Mode Menue on the monitor screen.
- 2. If the game is in the Ready-To-Play mode or the Play mode when the Self-Test switch is slid to the "ON" position, it WILL NOT go into the Self-Test mode until AFTER the game is over. At this point, the game will go into the Self-Test mode. Again, this is illustrated by the display of the Self-Test Mode Menue on the monitor screen.
- 3. The fastest way to enter the Self-Test mode is to slide the Self-Test switch to the "ON" position and then activate the "TILT" switch located on the back side of the coin door just below the lock mechanism. The game will then IMMEDIATELY go into the Self-Test mode.

The Self-Test mode has eight (8) major categories as illustrated by Figure 2-1.

- It is easy to select what category you want to enter. By following the ON SCREEN instructions, the Cursor at the left of the screen can be moved UP or DOWN until it is in front of the category you want to test.
- After the Cursor has been positioned, follow the ON SCREEN instructions again, and the monitor screen will display the test category you have selected.

NOTE: There is one exception to this. If you select the "PRE-SET" category on the Self-Test Mode Menue, EVERYTHING, I repeat — EVERYTHING — including ALL information in the "BOOKKEEP-ING" mode, and ALL operator selected options, will be set back to zero ("0") and to the factory recommended settings — respectively.

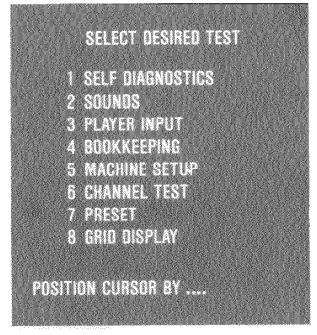


Figure 2-1 Self-Test — Menue

- ☐ Once you are **IN** one of the Self-Test mode categories, FOLLOW THE **ON-SCREEN** IN-STRUCTIONS TO **COMPLETE** THE TEST.
- The next group of Figures show the CORRECT screen presentation for EACH category of the Self-Test mode.

During the SELF DIAGNOSTICS section of the Self-Test mode, you will **first** see a cross hatch pattern on the screen for about 1/2 second. **Second**, you will see a lot of different colored bars shown on the monitor screen. These bars will be UNpainted one at a time from the top down. **Third**, you will see the screen painted Red, Blue, and Green in bars from the top down. **Fourth**, all the different colored bars you saw "**Second**" are displayed again. And **fifth**, the different colored bars are replaced by an exit message. If you do not exit, the test will repeat itself. This teature was designed into the game to enable over-night testing for an intermittent hardware problem.

If the SELF DIAGNOSTICS find one or more bad ROM or RAM chips: instead of going through what is described above, the game will give you a written message as to which parts are bad. This message includes their I.D.'s and their P.C. Board locations.

During the SOUNDS section of the Self-Test mode, the game will give a display which looks like that shown in Figure 2-1a.

In this category, each of the game's separate sounds can be checked individually in any order or — you can tell the game to check them all in order.

During the PLAYER INPUT section of the Self-Test mode, the game will give a display which looks like that shown in Figure 2-1b.

☐ In this category, each of the game's player operated controls — including the coin switches on the back side of the coin door — may be checked individually. A game sound will be heard as each switch/control is actuated. If no game

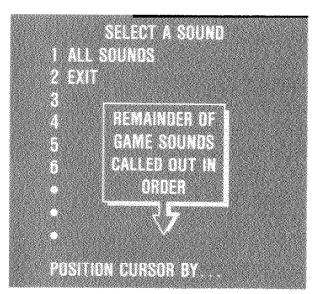


Figure 2-1a Self-Test — Sounds

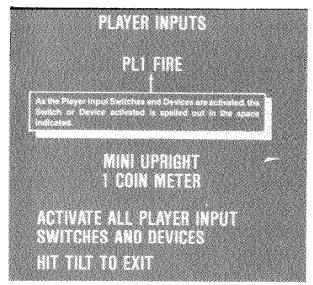


Figure 2-1b Self-Test — Player Inputs

sound is heard, that switch/control is either not working, miswired, or disconnected. Check it out thoroughly.

During the BOOKKEEPING section of the Self-Test mode, the game will give a display which looks like that shown in Figure 2-1c.

□ In this category a basic bookkeeping function is performed. And with the selection of the "TIME REPORT" and the "SCORE REPORT", detailed breakdowns of game times and scores may be obtained.

In the TIME REPORT and SCORE REPORT sections of the BOOKKEEPING mode, the game will give displays which look like those shown in Figures 2-1d and 2-1e respectively.

SELECT A REPOR	
CHUTE 1 COINS	
	212
AND RESTRAINE	
SHORTSST GAME	
LOWEST STORE	121
SOUR REPORT	
POSITION CURSOR S	

Figure 2-1c Self-Test — Bookkeeping

TIME REPORT	
0 TO 30 SEC 0	
30 TO 60 SEC 8	
60 TO 90 SEC 9	
90 TO 120 SEC	
120 TB 150 SEC 16	
150 TO 180 SEC 17	
3 TO 4 MIN 6	
4 TO 5 MIN 3	
5 TO 6 MIN 1	
OVER 5 MIN 9	

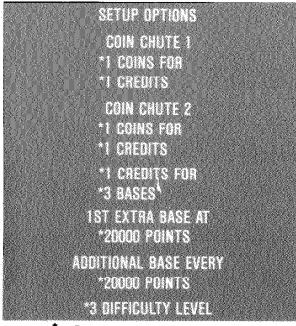
Figure 2-1d Self-Test — Time Report

SCORE REPORT		
0 TO 5000 PTS 5000 TO 10000 PTS	14	
10000 TO 20000 PTS	7.	
20000 TO 40000 PTS 40000 TO 70000 PTS	16	
70000 TO 100000 PTS		
100000 TO 150000 PTS 150000 TO 200000 PTS		
200000 TO 250000 PTS		
OVER 250000 PTS		

Figure 2-1e Self-Test — Score Report

During the SETUP OPTIONS section of the Self-Test mode, the game will give a display which looks similar to that shown in Figure 2-1f.

☐ In this category, all common game options may be changed from the control console: coins per credit, credits per base, bonus base(s) awarded at, difficulty level - -, and so on.



\* = Factory recommended settings.
Figure 2-1f Self-Test — Set-Up Options

#### **DIFFICULTY LEVEL EXPLANATION:**

The Difficulty Level setting has a range of 1 to 9. With 1 being the easiest level of play and 9 being the most difficult level of play. We recommend that a setting of 3 be used as a beginning point.

Game play can then be made **MORE** difficult or **LESS** difficult, according to the skill levels attained by the players In your area.

#### **CHANNEL TEST:**

During the CHANNEL TEST section of the Self-Test mode, the game will give a display which looks like that shown in Figure 2-1g.

☐ In this category, the game conducts a test of its SOUND SYSTEM.

Once you enter the CHANNEL TEST section of the Self-Test mode, the game automatically tests Channels 1 through 6 giving a tone for each one as it checks it. After the 6th Channel is tested, the game automatically repeats the test until exited. It then goes back to the Self-Test Mode Menue.

During the GRID DISPLAY section of the Self-Test mode, the game shows a white cross hatch pattern on the monitor screen. This is for alignment and/or test purposes. This pattern will remain on the monitor screen until exited. The game will then go back to the Self-Test Mode Menue.

To leave the Self-Test mode, simply slide the Self-Test switch to the "OFF" position at ANY time. The game will then run through the ROM/RAM test display after which normal game functions will return to the monitor screen.

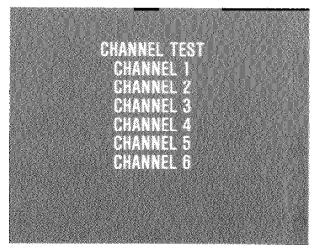


Figure 2-1g Self-Test — Channel Test

#### **RACK ADVANCE:**

The game can be made to advance through the various racks by beginning a game and THEN sliding the Self-Test switch to the "ON" position. After this has been done, each time you depress the ONE PLAYER BUTTON the game will advance one rack.

When you reach the desired rack, slide the Self-Test switch to the "OFF" position. (If you leave the Self-Test switch in the "ON" position, the game will go into the Self-Test mode when you are finished playing.)

#### **CROSS HATCH PATTERN:**

A cross hatch pattern is shown on the screen when power is first turned on to the game, when the TILT Switch is actuated, and during the "SELF DIAGNOSTIC" portion of the Self-Test mode, and during the "GRID DISPLAY" portion of the Self-Test mode.

This pattern may be kept on the screen for adjustment purposes as described earlier.

When you are finished using the cross hatch pattern, simply exit at the GRID DISPLAY to return to the Self-Test Mode Menue.

#### HARDWARE MASTER RESET SWITCH:

There are two of these little red switches, one on the Sound I/O Board and one on the CF'J Board, located as shown in Figure 2-2.

The function of each of these switches — when pressed — is to make the game think it has **JUST** been turned on. They set up an "initial power-up" condition.

We **DO NOT** recommend that you indiscriminately press **EITHER** of these switches. They should **ONLY** be used if there is a major problem encountered while testing the P.C. Boards.

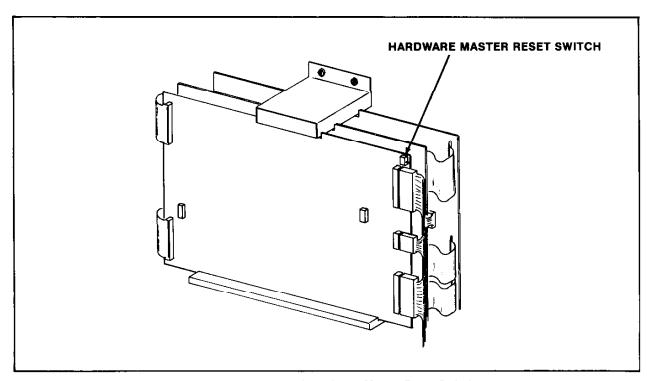
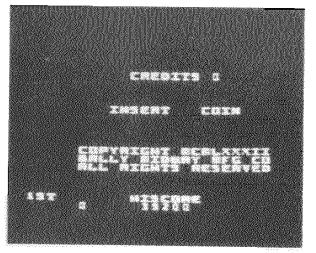


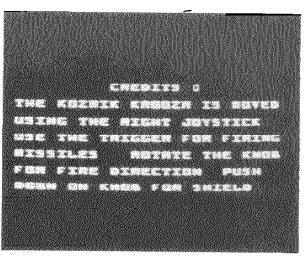
Figure 2-2 Location of Hardware Master Reset Switch

#### ATTRACT MODE

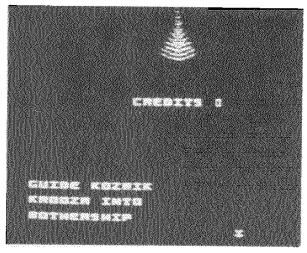
- 1. The Attract mode starts:
  - ☐ Just after power has been turned on to the game. (Self-Test switch is in the "OFF" position.)
  - After a Self-Test has been completed and there are no more credits left in the game's memory.
  - ☐ After a play has been finished, the score was not high enough to put the game into the High
- Score/Initial mode, and there are no more credits left in the game's memory.
- ☐ After the High Score/Initial mode when there are no more credits left in its memory.
- ☐ In the Attract mode, the game will give the following displays **centered** on the monitor screen:



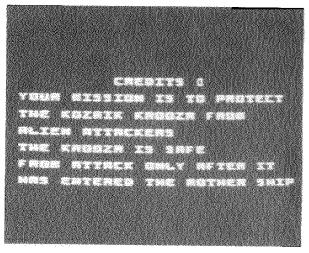
Attract Mode Display 1



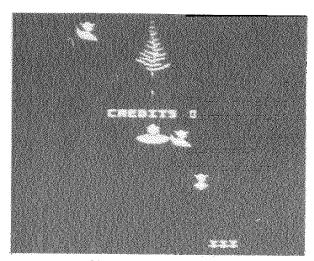
Attract Mode Display 4



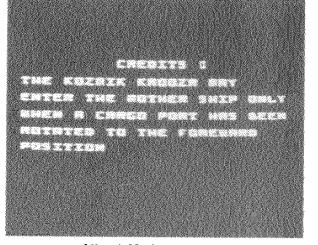
Attract Mode Display 2



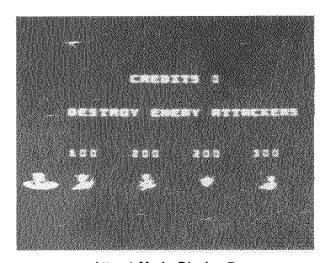
Attract Mode Display 5



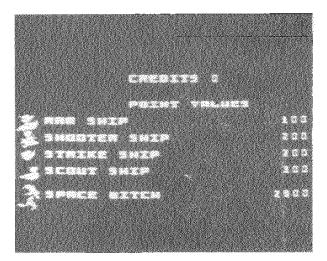
**Attract Mode Display 3** 



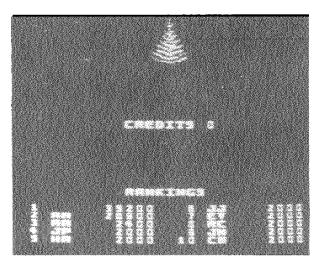
Attract Mode Display 6



Attract Mode Display 7

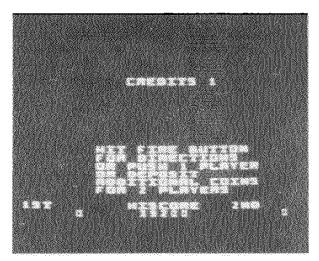


**Attract Mode Display 8** 

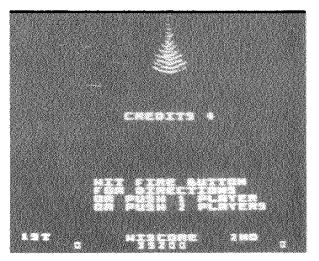


Attract Mode Display 9

No matter where the game is in the A\u00e4rract mode sequence, it will immediately go to the following display as soon as a game has been paid for.



Ready to Play Mode Display 1



Ready to Play Mode Display 2

### **READY-TO-PLAY MODE**

- 1. The Ready-To-Play mode starts when enough coins have been accepted for a 1 or 2 player game.
- 2. The Ready-To-Play mode ends when either the "1 PLAYER" or the "2 PLAYER" push button is pressed.
- 3. In the Ready-To-Play mode, the game will give the above displays **centered** on the monitor screen.
- 4. If no START button is pressed, the displays will remain indefinitely as shown above.

#### PLAY MODE

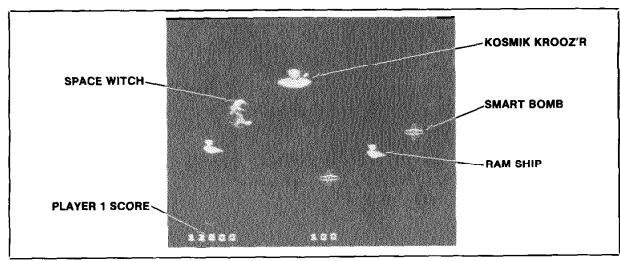
- 1. The Play mode begins when either the "1 PLAY-ER" or "2 PLAYER" start button is pressed.
- The Play mode ends when all of your SHIPS have been eliminated. When this happens, "GAME OVER" is written across the center of the monitor screen.
- 3. ON THE SCREEN: The game is made up of 20 racks which increase in difficulty as you go along. After the 20th rack has been completed, the game repeats the basic format for rack #1 but adds some additional obstacles that were not there the first time you played it.

At the beginning of each rack, the game tells which player is up.

Also indicated in each rack is that rack's number, the number of players (1 or 2), a running total of the player's score(s), time left on shield, and the highest game score to date.

- 4. PLAY BEGINS: Your SHIP appears at the bottom of the screen, after all other objects have appeared. Play then begins for your SHIP. Your SHIP is protected for the first few seconds after it has appeared. This is indicated by its flickering image — protection ends when the image solidifies.
- 5. ENEMY SHIPS/MINES/SPEED DEMONS, ETC.: Initially, you will experience only one type of attacker at any one time per rack. In later racks, you will have several different types of attackers per rack coming at you at any one time. The characteristics of each attacker are different. All the Enemy SHIPS/MINES/SPEED DEMONS, ETC. listed in the scoring table will eventually appear during the game course. Certain ones only appear in the higher, more difficult, racks; and/or, if you spend too much time in any one rack. As your abilities improve, you'll find out which these are.

- 6. BLACK HOLE: The BLACK HOLE is one of those little surprises I was telling you about above. It appears if you should spend too much time in any one rack or when your skills have improved enough to reach the upper racks. When it latches on to your SHIP, it will take it all over the screen for about 15 seconds. During this time you still are able to fire your SHIP'S weapon and to use your shield, but you have NO control over your direction on the screen.
- 7. SMART BOMBS: These appear randomly as atom-like shapes and move randomly over the screen. While doing this they alternate colors between green and blue. If shot when they are green, they will explode and wipe out everything on the screen EXCEPT your SHIP. If shot when they are blue, nothing happens. Also, touching them with your SHIP at any time will cause NO problems.
- MISSILE FIRE: This is done by pulling the trigger of your joy stick. Pull and release — one missile is fired. Pull and hold — four missiles are fired short pause — four more missiles are fired, and so on.
- MISSILE AIMING: Rotating the knob on the left side of the control panel will aim your SHIP'S launcher in any of 8 directions.
- 10. SHIELD: Your SHIP'S shield is activated by pushing down on the MISSILE AIMING knob. The shield does not last very long so be careful how you use it. It can only be recharged by guiding your SHIP inside the mother ship through one of its rotating ports. Your shield time is displayed at the bottom center of the screen.
- SHIP: Your SHIP can move LEFT, RIGHT, UP, and DOWN on the screen. Its movements are controlled by the joy stick on the game's control panel.

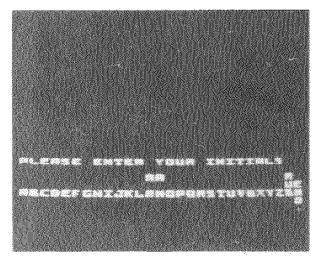


Display of "On-Screen" Graphics During Game Play

12. KOZMIK JUNK YARD: This is a BONUS RACK. It appears every fifth rack (5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, etc.). You CANNOT loose a SHIP here. There are four parts scattered throughout the junk yard for you to pick up before the time limit runs out. If you get all four, you can get an extra SHIP awarded to you.

There are hazards in the junk yard that can slow you down. The chief one of these is the trails of space turbulence caused by passing asteroids. You cannot maneuver across them. There is also a talking inhabitant of the junk yard that will detect your presence and bend your ear if you get too close to his residence. And once this happens, you won't be able to get away until he's done talking.

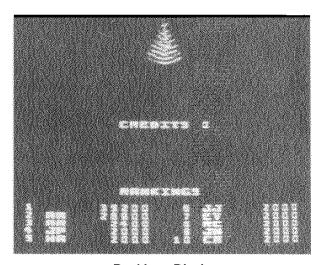
- 13. BONUS SHIPS: These can be awarded to the player as he reaches or passes certain preselected point values. This feature is adjustable by the game's Owner/Operator.
- PLAY ENDS: When your last SHIP is eliminated, "GAME OVER" is written across the center of the monitor screen.
- 15. HIGH SCORE/INITIAL MODE: If your score was high enough to become one of the ten best scores, the game will go into the High Score/Initial mode immediately after the above display. If your score is not high enough to cause the game to go into the High Score/Initial mode, it will either go to the Attract mode (if there are no more credits left in its memory) or into the Ready-To-Play mode (if there are still credits left in its memory). In the High Score/Initial mode the game gives a display which looks like that shown below.



High Score/Initial Mode

Follow the ON-SCREEN instructions to enter your initials next to your score in the league of the best ten players to date.

When you've printed out your last initial, move the cursor opposite the "END" word and activate the same control you did to enter your initials. This tells the game you are through printing out your initials. The game will then give the following RANKINGS display showing your score opposite your ranking and your initials. See below.



**Rankings Display** 

**NOTE:** If you don't tell the game you are through printing out your initials as instructed above, the game will automatically go into the RANKINGS display after a short wait.

After the High Score/Initial mode, the game will either go to the Attract mode (if there are no more credits left in its memory) or into the Ready-To-Play mode (if there are still credits left in its memory).

 Most of the above holds true in the "2 PLAYER" mode also. But there are a few minor differences.

#### TWO PLAYER OPERATION

The Upright models all have two player operation.

In the two player mode, the rules of play are the same as in the single player mode. There are some additional rules, however.

- 1. The players must take turns at the controls.
- 2. Your turn lasts until:
  - A. Your SHIPS are ALL eliminated.
  - B. Your SHIPS have ALL entered the mother ship.

ELIMINATED — OTHERS REMAINING IN
The game stops and your next SHIP is displayed on the screen.
Game play then resumes for you.
R LAST SHIP ENTERS THE MOTHER SHIP
Your SHIPS are returned to you and bonus points for each returned SHIP are displayed on screen.
Next, the game indicates the other PLAYER is up, that player's pattern and SHIP appear on the monitor screen, and game play begins for that PLAYER.
This PLAYER'S turn will last until either ALL his SHIPS are eliminated or until they all enter the mother ship.
ELIMINATED - NO OTHERS REMAINING ESERVE
Game displays: "PLAYER" "GAME OVER" on the monitor screen.
Next, if your score was high enough, the game will go into the HIGH SCORE/INITIAL mode. After this, it will indicate that the remaining PLAYER is up, that player's pattern and SHIP appear on the monitor screen, and game play begins for him.
If your score was not high enough to cause the game to go into the HIGH/SCORE INITIAL mode, it will indicate that the remaining PLAY-ER is up, that players pattern and SHIP appear on the monitor screen, and game play begins for him.
PLAYER'S SHIP ELIMINATED — NO OTHERS AINING IN RESERVE
Game displays: "PLAYER" "GAME OVER" on the monitor screen.
Next, if your score was high enough, the game will to into the HIGH SCORE/INITIAL mode and then either to the Attract mode (if there are no more credits left in its memory) or into the Ready-To-Play mode (if there are still credits left in its memory).
If your score was not high enough to cause the game to go into the HIGH SCORE/INITIAL mode, the game will either go to the Attract mode (if there are no more credits left in its memory) or into the Ready-To-Play mode (if there are still credits left in its memory).

# **III. Maintenance and Repair**

Your **NEW** game needs certain types of maintenance to keep it in good working order. **CLEAN**, well **MAINTAINED** games **attract players** and **EARN MORE PROFITS**.

The most important thing for you to remember is to run the Self-Test EVERY TIME you collect money from the coin box. **JUST LOOKING** at your game **WILL NOT** tell you if all its controls and inside parts are working correctly. The Self-Test will inform you whether or not your game is working the way it should.

The second most important thing you should remember is to clean the outside of the game and coin acceptor mechanisms on a regular basis.

#### **CLEANING**

The outside of the game cabinet plus the metal can be cleaned with any non-abrasive household cleaner. However, the front of the T.V. monitor tube and **both sides** of all other glass and plastic on or in the game MUST be cleaned with anti-static cleaner **ONLY**. For cleaning the coin acceptors: hot soapy water may be used on the plastic ones and any household cleanser may be used on the metal ones. If you wish, special coin machine cleaners that leave no residue may be purchased from your distributor.

DO NOT dry-wipe any of the plastic panels. This is because any dust that was on them can scratch their surfaces. If this has happened, anyone looking through this type of damaged plastic would feel he was looking at the game through a fog. This fogging damage CANNOT be repaired or reversed. The ONLY solution is to **replace** the damaged piece of plastic.

#### **FUSE REPLACEMENT**

This game contains several fuses located as shown in Figure 3-1.

#### 1. UPRIGHT MODEL:

As viewed from the back, facing the cabinet, with the rear access door(s) removed; the fuses are located on the Power Chassis and the Power Supply P.C. Board.

Replace fuses ONLY with the type and size listed in the Illustrated Parts Breakdown Section of your manual

See the T.V. Monitor Manual (available on request from your distributor or the monitor manufacturer) and/or the T.V. Troubleshooting Section of this manual for information on these fuses.

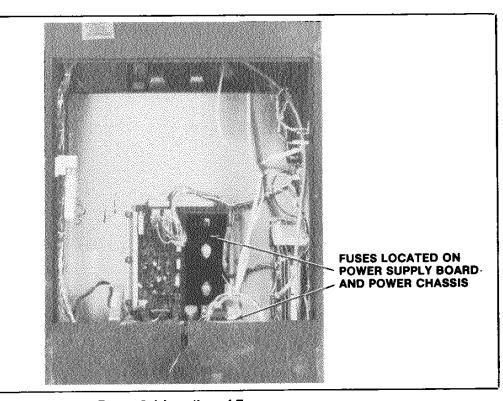


Figure 3-1 Location of Fuses

#### **OPENING THE CONTROL PANEL**

#### 1. UPRIGHT MODEL: See Figure 3-2.

☐ The control panel is held in place by a nylon retaining strap and three latches, one on each side and one in the center at its back edge.

They are spring loaded to provide constant positive pressure on their latch plates.

They can be reached through the coin door AFTER turning power to the game off.

To release the latches, lift up and toward the front center of the control panel.

Once they are released, unhook them from their latch plates.

☐ To remove the control panel:

Raise it up and tilt it toward you until you can see the cable and nylon retaining strap behind it.

Cradling the control panel between yourself and the cabinet, disconnect it from its cabling and nylon retaining strap. The control panel is now free and can be removed.

☐ To reinstall the control panel, reverse this procedure.

### REMOVAL OF THE MAIN-DISPLAY-GLASS AND/OR THE T.V. BEZEL ASSEMBLY

#### 1. UPRIGHT MODEL:

- ☐ Turn the power to the game off and remove the screws which secure the glass clamping plate in position. See Figure 3-3.
- ☐ Lift out the glass clamping plate. This frees the main-display-glass so it can be lifted up.
- ☐ By putting your finger in the hole in the middle of the main-display-glass support, you can lift it up and out.
- ☐ To reinstall the main-display-glass and glass clamping plate, reverse this procedure.

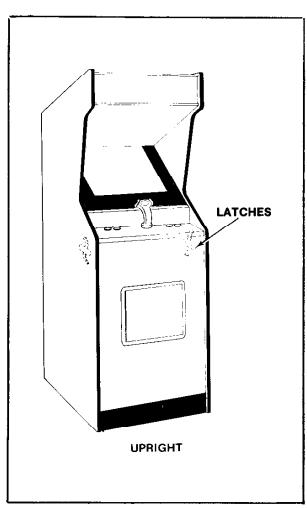


Figure 3-2 Opening the Control Panel

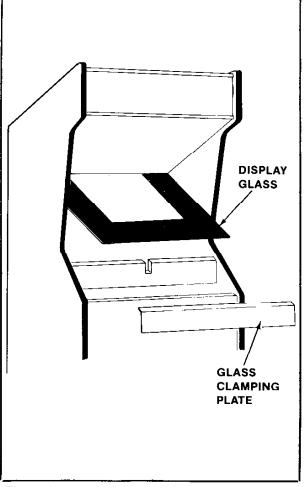


Figure 3-3 Removing the Main-Display-Glass & T.V. Bezel

#### T.V. MONITOR REPLACEMENT

CAUTION: High voltages may exist in any television unit, even with the power disconnected. Use EXTREME CAUTION and do not touch electrical parts or the T.V. yoke area with your hands or with metal objects held in your hands!

In addition, BE SURE TO USE HEAVY GLOVES when handling the monitor. You could cut your hands on the metal T.V. chassis without such protection.

DANGER: The T.V. monitor DOES NOT contain an isolation transformer on its chassis (it is mounted instead on the floor of the cabinet). When servicing the monitor on a test bench, YOU MUST ISOLATE THE MONITOR FROM AC VOLTAGE WITH AN ISOLATION TRANSFORMER.

- 1. UPRIGHT MODEL: See Figure 3-4.
- ☐ Turn power off to the game.
- ☐ Open the rear access doors.
- ☐ Completely disconnect the T.V. monitor from all its cabling. DON'T FORGET THE CHASSIS GROUND WIRE.
- ☐ With the removal of only four bolts, the T.V. monitor will be loose.

CAUTION: BE SURE to support the T.V. monitor from the rear while removing the four bolts so it will not slip.

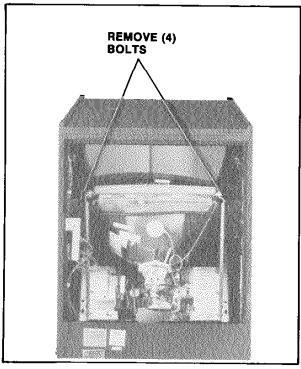


Figure 3-4 Removing the Monitor

- ☐ The monitor mounting bars slide on top of and against two metal guides mounted to the cabinet's right and left sides. The monitor is removed by sliding it out the back of the cabinet. See Figure 3-4.
- ☐ To reinstall the T.V. monitor, reverse this procedure.
- ☐ After replacing the T.V. monitor, be sure to run the game Self-Test.

# PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD (P.C.B.) REPLACEMENT

- 1. UPRIGHT MODEL: See Figure 3-4.
- ☐ Turn the power to the game off.
- ☐ Unlock and open the rear access door(s).
- ☐ Disconnect all cabling from the P.C. boards and lift them out of their card rack.
- ☐ Disconnect the linear power supply board from all its cabling, remove the P.C.B. support(s) indicated in Figure 3-5, and slide the linear power supply board out the back of the cabinet.
- ☐ To reinstall the above P.C.B.'s, reverse this procedure.

NOTE: P.C.B.'s are all keyed and will ONLY fit into their connectors one way without forcing them. The plugs on the cable harness which connect it to the P.C.B.'s are also keyed and will ONLY go onto their connectors one way without forcing them.

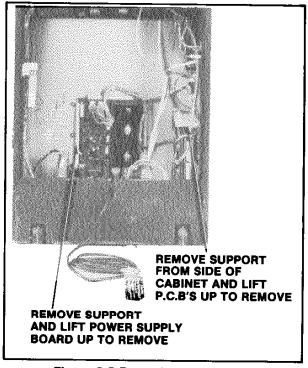


Figure 3-5 Removing the P.C.B.'s

#### **OPENING THE ATTRACTION PANEL**

#### 1. UPRIGHT MODEL:

☐ Turn the power to the game off.

□ Opening the attraction panel:

Remove the screws which secure the top bracket in place. (They are on its top side.) See Figure 3-6.

Remove the top bracket and slide up the attraction panel. This exposes the speakers, fluorescent tube, and their mountings.

To reinstall the attraction panel, reverse this procedure.

☐ The fluorescent light tube may be replaced at this time. BE CAREFUL NOT TO DROP IT.

WARNING: If you drop a fluorescent tube and it breaks, IT WILL IMPLODE! Shattered glass can fly six (6) feet or more from the implosion. Use care when replacing any fluorescent tube.

☐ Replacing the fluorescent light tube starter. See Figure 3-7.

#### Be sure the power to the game has been turned off.

Grasp the starter (it is on the back of the mounting bracket), give it a quarter turn, and remove it from its socket.

To replace the fluorescent light tube starter, reverse this procedure.

☐ Removing the speaker(s):

The attraction panel **MUST** be removed first. This will enable you to reach all the necessary areas where cables **MUST** be disconnected.

Disconnect the speaker(s) from all their cabling. Remove the screws which secure the speaker grill to the cabinet.

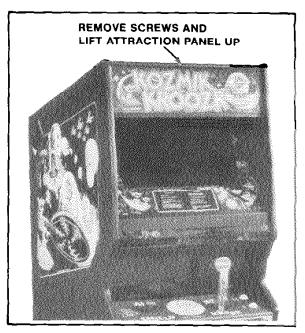


Figure 3-6 Opening the Attraction Panel

The speaker attachment nuts and bolts may now be removed and the speaker(s) taken out of the cabinet through the hole in the front of the game where the attraction panel was mounted.

To reinstall the speaker(s) and speaker grill, reverse this procedure.

☐ Replacement of the fluorescent tube mounting bracket assembly.

Disconnect it from its power cable.

Remove the screws which secure it to the cabinet. To reinstall the fluorescent tube mounting bracket, reverse this procedure.

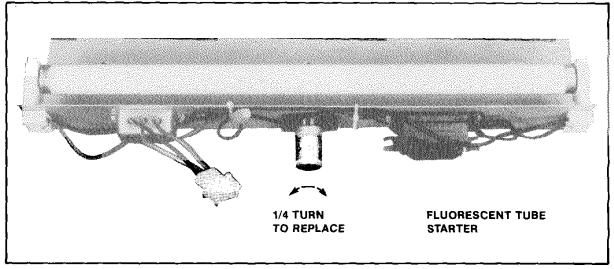


Figure 3-7 Replacing Flourescent Tube Starter

# SERVICING THE BLACK LIGHT ABOVE CONTROL CONSOLE

#### 1. UPRIGHT MODEL:

☐ Turn the power to the game off and remove the screws which secure the glass clamping plate in position. See Figure 3-8

Lift out the glass clamping plate.

Remove the screws which secure the bottom of the black light shield to the front service panel.

BE SURE you support the black light shield as you remove these screws so it will not fall on the floor. The black light tube may be replaced at this time. BE CAREFUL NOT TO DROP IT.

WARNING: If you drop a black light tube and it breaks, IT WILL IMPLODE! Shattered glass can fly six (6) feet or more from the implosion. Use care when replacing any black light tube.

To reinstall the black light shield, reverse this procedure.

□ Replacing the black light tube starter. See Figure 3-7.

**NOTE:** The main-display-glass **MUST** be removed in order to do this. See "Upright Model" procedure.

#### Be sure the power to the game has been turned off.

Grasp the starter (it is on the back of the mounting bracket, just inside the frame for the main-displayglass), give it a quarter turn, and remove it from its socket.

To replace the black light tube starter, reverse this procedure.

# SERVICING THE FLUORESCENT LIGHT BEHIND THE FRONT SERVICE PANEL

☐ Remove the front service panel.

#### Turn the power to the game off.

**NOTE:** In order to do this, the following items **MUST** be removed first, in this order, to make room: 1) the main-display-glass glass clamping plate; 2) the black light shield; and 3) the control panel. See the appropriate sections of this manual for removal instructions.

Remove the screws at the top of the front service panel which secure it to the cabinet.

Tilt it back to clear the black light and lift it up and out as shown in Figure 3-8.

To reinstall the front service panel, reverse this procedure.

☐ The fluorescent light tube may be replaced at this time. BE CAREFUL NOT TO DROP IT.

WARNING: If you drop a fluorescent tube and it breaks, IT WILL IMPLODE! Shattered glass can fly six (6) feet or more from the implosion. Use care when replacing any fluorescent tube.

☐ Replacing the black light tube starter. See Figure 3-7.

#### Be sure the power to the game has been turned off.

Grasp the starter (it is on the back of the mounting bracket, give it a quarter turn, and remove it from its socket.

To replace the fluorescent light tube starter, reverse this procedure.

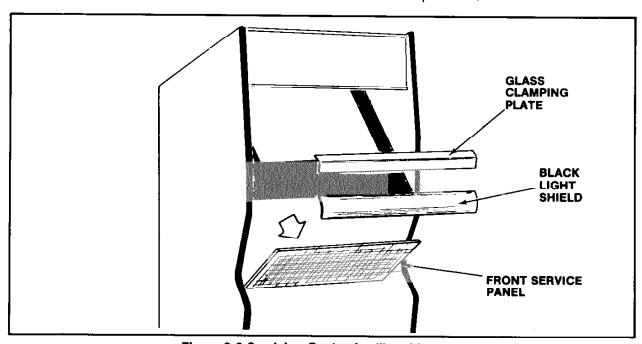
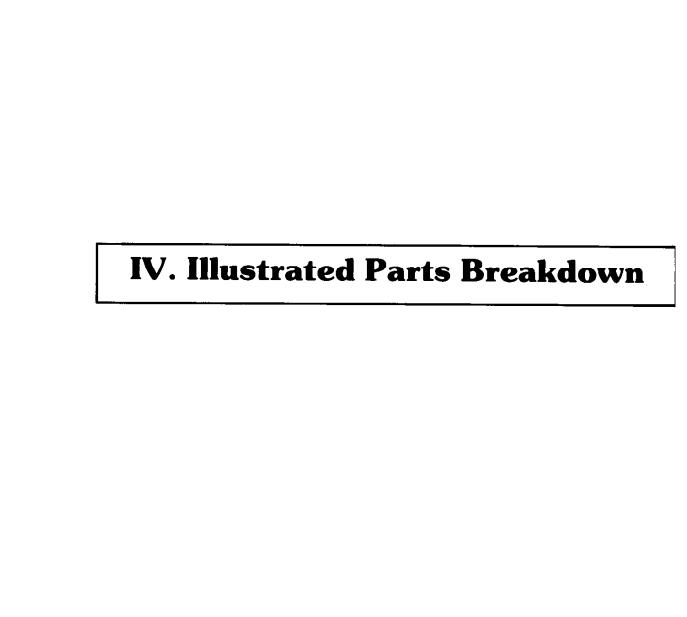
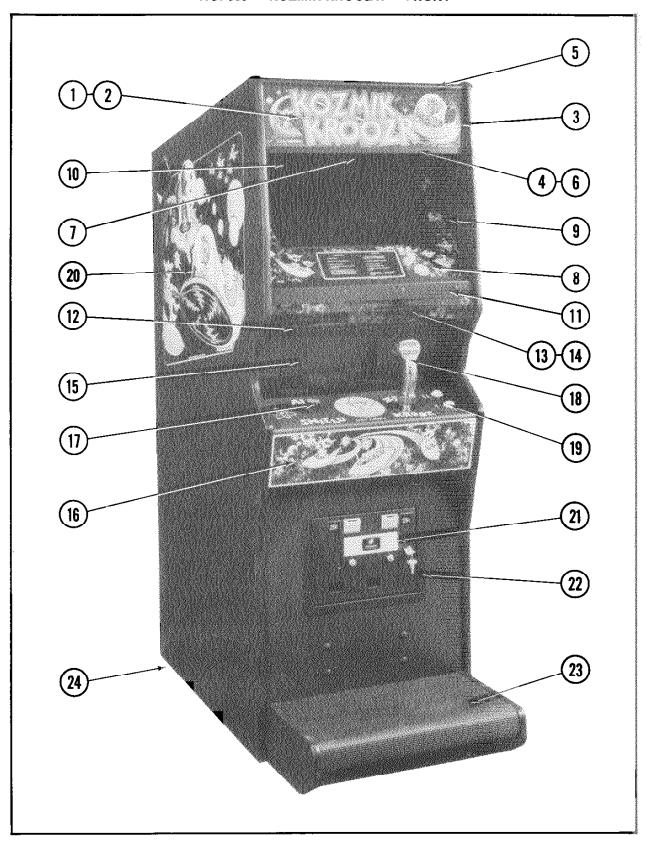


Figure 3-8 Servicing Center Auxiliary Lighting





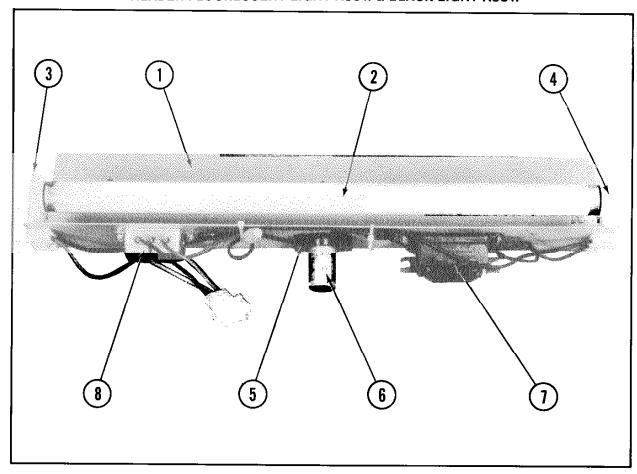
### NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — FRONT — PARTS LIST

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ITEM	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	
1	0639-00909-00XF	DISPLAY HEADER	
2	A639-00030-0000	HEADER FLUOR. LIGHT ASSY.	
3	0537-00903-0066	GLASS CHANNEL — 5-7/8" LG. (2 REQ'D.)	
4	0537-00903-0004	GLASS CHANNEL — 22-1/4" LG.	
5	0574-00903-0100	HEADER RETAINING BRKT.	
6	0639-00111-00XF	RETAINER GRILL	
	0017-00101-0138	#8 x 5/8 TORX TAMPER RESISTANT BLK. SCR. (16 REQ'D.)	
7	0017-00003-0430	6" x 9" SPEAKER — 4 OHM, 10W. (2 REQ'D.)	
	0017-00101-0127	#8-32 x 1-1/2 CARRIAGE BOLT (8 REQ'D.)	
	0017-00103-0061	#8-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS (8 REQ'D.)	
	A639-00055-0000	SPEAKER CABLE ASSY.	
8	0639-00907-00XF	MAIN VIEWING GLASS	
9	0537-00903-0068	GLASS CHANNEL — 17" LG. (2 REQ'D.)	
10	0537-00903-0034	GLASS CHANNEL — 23" LG.	
11	0639-00102-00XF	DISPLAY GLASS RETAINER BRKT	
12	0639-00100-00XF	LAMP PROTECTOR MTG. BRKT.	
13	0639-00902-0000	LAMP PROTECTOR	
]	0017-00101-0138	#8 x 5/8 TORX TAMPER RESISTANT BLK. SCR. (10 REQ'D.)	
14	A639-00031-0000	BLACK LIGHT ASSY.	
15	A639-00054-0000	ACCESS PANEL ASSY.	
16	A639-00041-0000	OVERLAY TO WELDMENT ASSY.	
	A639-00042-0000	CONTROL SHELF WELDMENT ASSY.	
	0639-00919-0000	DECORATIVE OVERLAY	
	0639-00124-0100	CONTROL SHELF MTG. BRKT. — LEFT	
	0639-00124-0200	CONTROL SHELF MTG. BRKT. — RIGHT	
	0555-00901-0000	PLASTIC LOCATING PIN (4 REQ'D.)	
	0017-00009-0534	BASSICK CLAMP (3 REQ'D.)	
1	0017-00101-0141	#8 x 11/16 UNSLOT. HEX HD. SCR. (12 REQ'D.)	
	0639-00127-0000	CONTROL SHELF LOCK BRKT.	
17	A639-00034-0000	KNOB & SHAFT ASSY.	
<b>!</b>	A639-00043-0000	OPTICAL ENCODER DISC ASSY.	
18	A628-00032-0000	GRIP W/SWITCH ASSY.	
f l	A639-00023-0000	ANALOG CONTROL ASSY.	
•	A089-00020-0000	CONTROL GRIP CABLE ASSY. — 16" LG.	
j j	A639-00008-0000	CONTROL SHELF CABLE ASSY.	
19	0017-00042-0260	PUSH BUTTON ASSY. — WHITE (2 REQ'D.)	
	0017-00032-0093	PUSH BUTTON SWITCH W/HOLDER (2 REQ'D.)	
]	0017-00103-0054	5/8-11 PAL NUT (2 REQ'D.)	
20	0639-00920-0200	DECAL — LEFT SIDE	
	0639-00920-0100	DECAL — RIGHT SIDE (NOT SEEN)	
21	A090-00300-11BK	U.S.A. 25¢ DOUBLE COIN DOOR ASSY.	
	A982-00015-0000	COIN DOOR CABLE ASSY.	

## NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — FRONT — PARTS LIST (Continued)

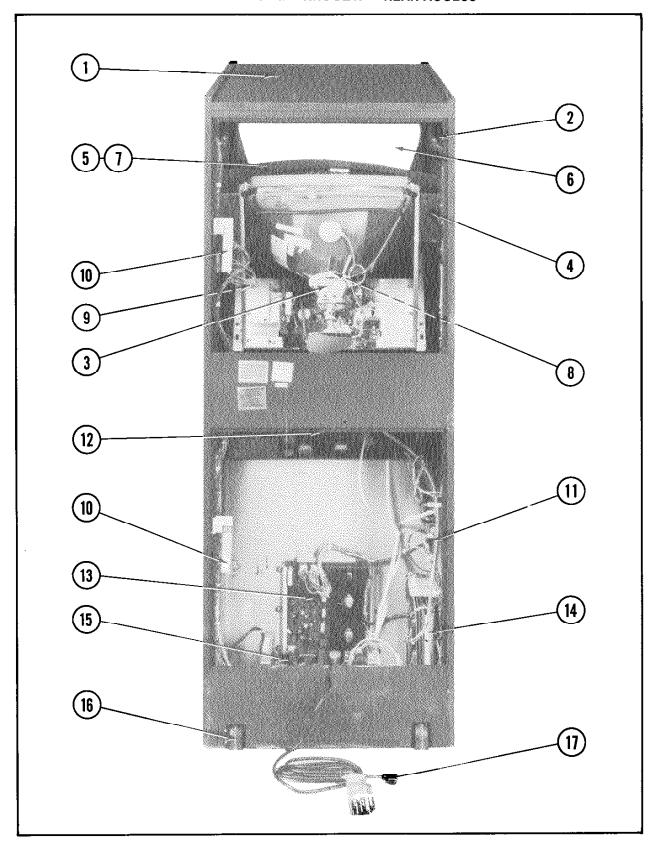
ITEM	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
22	0090-00002-04BK	LABOE CON BOOK TO
22		LARGE COIN DOOR FRAME
l i	0017-00101-0121	#6-32 x 5/16 PHIL. TRS. HD. SCR. (3 REQ'D.)
	0050 00004 0000	(MOUNTS COIN DOOR TO FRAME)
	0950-00004-0000	COIN BOX ASSEMBLY
1	A950-00006-0000	COIN BOX CRADLE ASSY.
	0950-00105-0000	COIN BOX COVER
]	0950-00104-0000	COIN BOX HANDLE
	0950-00101-0000	COIN DEFLECTOR (2 REQ'D.)
	0950-00900-0000	LARGE PLASTIC COIN BOX
	0950-00103-0000	COIN BOX DIVIDER — OPTIONAL
	0017-00101-0142	1/4-20 x 1-3/8 BLACK RND. HD. BOLT (4 REQ'D.)
	0017-00104-0014	7/8" DISH WASHER (4 REQ'D.)
	0017-00103-0018	1/4-20 HEX NUT (4 REQ'D.)
23	A639-00032-0000	STEP STOOL ASSY.
	0639-00910-0000	STEP STOOL MAT
24	0017-00102-0048	3/8-16 x 2" LEG LEVELERS (4 REQ'D.)
	0017-00103-0026	3/8-16 LEG LEVELER HEX NUTS (4 REQ'D.)

# NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — UPRIGHT HEADER FLUORESCENT LIGHT ASSY. & BLACK LIGHT ASSY.



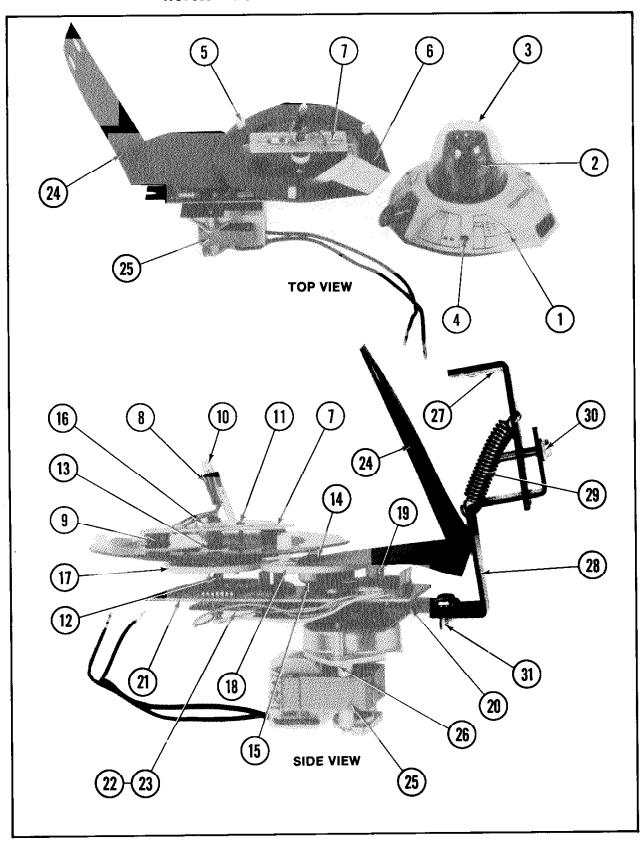
### NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — UPRIGHT HEADER FLUORESCENT LIGHT ASSY. & BLACK LIGHT ASSY. — PARTS LIST

ITEM	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	0639-00113-0000	HEADER FLUORESCENT BRKT.
1	0639-00107-0000	BLACK LIGHT BRKT.
2	0017-00003-0043	18" COOL WHITE FLUOR. LIGHT LAMP
2 3	0017-00003-0095	18" BLACK LIGHT LAMP
3	0017-00003-0445	LAMP LOCKS (2 REQ'D.)
4	0017-00031-0036	FLUORESCENT SOCKET (2 REQ'D.)
5	0017-00003-0412	FLUORESCENT STARTER HOLDER W/LEADS
]	0017-00101-0573	#6-32 x 1/2 PHIL. RND. HD. M.S. (4 REQ'D.)
	0017-00104-0009	#6 EXT. WASHER (4 REQ'D.)
6	0017-00003-0019	FLUORESCENT STARTER
7	0017-00003-0026	BALLAST
	0017-00101-0598	#8-32 x 5/16 SLT. HEX HD. SCR. (4 REQ'D.)
8	A961-00042-0000	LINE FILTER ASSY.



## NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — REAR ACCESS — PARTS LIST

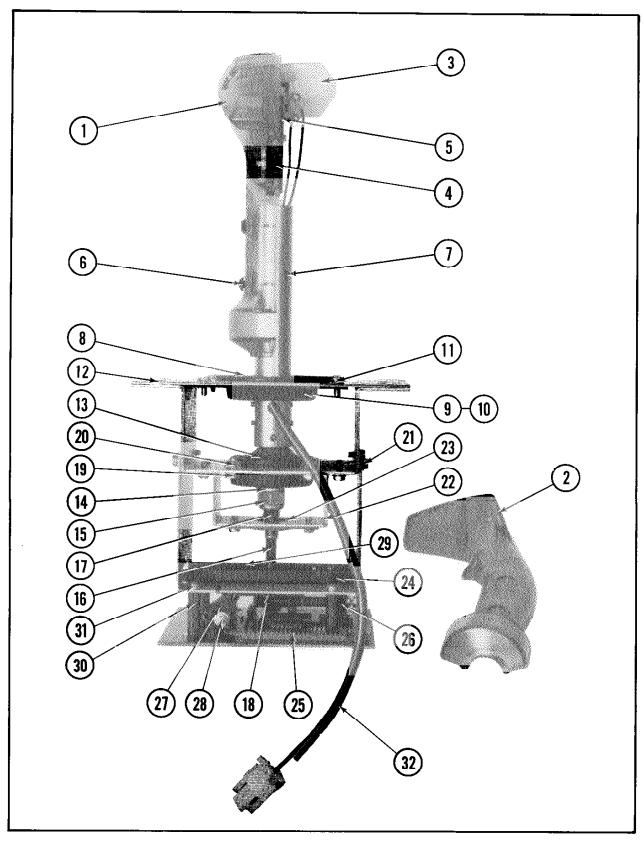
ITEM	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	A945-00038-0000	ON-OFF SWITCH & PLATE ASSY.
2	0894-00913-0000	RECESSED HAND LIFT (2 REQ'D.)
-	0017-00101-0138	#8 x 5/8 TORX TAMPER RESISTANT BLK, SCR, (12 REQ'D.)
3	0017-00003-0339	ELECTROHOME — 19" COLOR DUAL SYNC HORIZ. MTG.
<b>i</b> 1		MONITOR (OR)
3	0017-00003-0439	WELLS-GARDNER — 19" COLOR DUAL SYNC HORIZ. MTG.
		MONITOR (OR)
3	0017-00003-0454	ZENITH — 19" COLOR DUAL SYNCH HORIZ. MTG. MONITOR
4	0550-00100-0000	MONITOR RAIL (2 REQ'D.)
	0555-00901-0000	PLASTIC LOCATING PIN (4 REQ'D.)
	0017-00101-0141	#8 x 11/16 UNSLOT HEX HD. M.S. (8 REQ'D.)
	0017-00102-0066	1/4-20 x 3/4 UNSLOT. HEX HD. BOLT (4 REQ'D.)
	0017-00104-0014	7/8" DISH WASHER (4 REQ'D.)
5	0639-00908-0000	MONITOR BEZEL
6	0639-00901-0000	CURVED GLASS MIRROR
	0639-00112-00XF	MIRROR HOLD DOWN BRKT. (2 REQ'D.)
7	0639-00905-0000	DEEP SPACE SCENERY
8	A639-00045-0000	SHIP ASSEMBLY — NOT SEEN
_	A639-00039-0000	ADJUSTMENT BRKT. ASSY.
9	A639-00037-0000	SPOT LIGHT ASSY. — NOT SEEN (2 REQ'D.)
10	A088-00016-0000	INTERLOCK SWITCH & SPRING BRKT. ASSY. (2 REQ'D.)
11	A084-90509-C000	SOLID STATE RELAY P.C. BOARD ASSY.
12	A082-90910-E000	DUAL POWER AMP P.C. BRD. ASSY.
	0017-00042-0014	1/8" SNAP BUSHING (4 REQ'D.)
13	0017-00101-0751 A082-90412-D000	#5-40 x 1/4 PHL. RND. HD. M.S. (4 REQ'D.)
13	0624-00902-0100	POWER SUPPLY P.C. BOARD ASSY.
	0624-00902-0500	P.C. SUPPORT BRKT. — 12" LG. (2 HEQ'D.) P.C. SUPPORT BRKT. — 6-1/2" LG. (2 REQ'D.)
	0317-00102-0000	P.C. MTG. BRACE BRKT. (4 REQ'D.)
	0017-00101-0141	#8 x 11/16 UNSLOT HEX HD. M.S. (12 REQ'D.)
	0017-00104-0037	#8 FLAT WASHER (12 REQ'D.)
14	A639-00005-0000	CARD RACK W/BOARDS ASSY.
	A084-90010-A639	C.P.U. P.C. BOARD ASSY.
	A084-91399-A639	VIDEO/GENERATOR P.C. BOARD ASSY.
	A084-91483-A639	SOUND I/O P.C. BOARD ASSY.
	A639-00060-0000	SHIELD & BARRIER ASSY.
	A639-00059-0000	INNER SHIELD & SPACER ASSY.
	A639-00061-0000	OUTER SHIELD & SPACER ASSY.
	0017-00101-0134	#6-32 x 1/4 PHIL. RND. HD. M.S. (8 REQ'D.)
	0017-00101-0153	#6-32 x 1" PHIL. RND. HD. M.S. (4 REQ'D.)
15	A945-00020-0000	POWER CHASSIS ASSY. — 125VA., 115V.
16	A961-00007-0000	CASTER ASSY. (2 REQ'D.)
17	A945-00019-0000	LINE CORD ASSY.
		ADDITIONAL PARTS LIST
	A097-00008-0000	BACK DOOR LOCK ASSY. (2 REQ'D.)
	0017-00009-0490	5-5/8" SQR. VENT GRILL — BACK DOOR (4 REQ'D.)
ľ	A639-00010-0000	MASTER CABLE W/BRKT. ASSY.
	A639-00012-0000	HIGH VOLTAGE CABLE ASSY.
	A941-00008-0000	LOW VOLTAGE CABLE ASSY.
	A337-00018-0000	VIDEO SIGNAL CABLE ASSY.



### NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — SHIP ASSEMBLY — PARTS LIST

ITEM	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	0639-00918-0000	KOZMIK KROOZ'R
2	0639-00929-0000	COCKPIT
1 - 1	0639-00927-0000	DECAL (3 REQ'D.)
1 3	0639-00912-0000	CANOPY
	A639-00051-0000	KOZMIK KROOZ'R BODY ASSY. (FIRST 3 ITEM NO'S.)
4	0017-00101-0159	#4 x 1/2 PHIL. RND. HD. BLACK SCREW (3 REQ'D.)
5	0017-00042-0327	PLASTIC GROMMET (3 REQ'D.)
6	0639-00917-0000	KOZMIK KROOZ'R MTG. BASE
7	A080-91478-B639	LAMP P.C. MTG. BOARD
8	0017-00031-0051	WEDGE BASE SOCKET W/LEAD
9	0017-00031-0046	WEDGE BASE SOCKET (2 REQ'D.)
10	0017-00003-0463	WEDGE BASE LAMP — 14V. (3 REQ'D.)
11	0017-00101-0001	#4 x 1/4 PHIL. PAN HD. SCR. (4 REQ'D.)
12	0639-00710-00XF	SPINDLE
13	0017-00100-0031	5/16" E-RING (2 REQ'D.)
14	0017-00100-0025	1/4" E-RING (2 REQ'D.)
15	0017-00104-0094	PLASTIC FLAT WASHER (3 REQ'D.)
16	0017-00103-0069	5/16-24 HEX NUT (2 REQ'D.)
17	0639-00914-0000	GEAR
18	A639-00047-0000	GEAR & FLAG ASSY.
19	A639-00038-0000	ADAPTOR ASSY.
20	A639-00040-0000	MTG. BRKT. ASSY.
21	A084-91434-D639	SENSOR P.C. BRD. ASSY.
<b>2</b> 2	0017-000 <del>4</del> 2-0326	PLASTIC GROMMET (2 REQ'D.)
23	0017-00101-0014	#6 x 1/2 SLT. HEX HD. SCR. (2 REQ'D.)
24	0639-00923-0000	P.C. BRD. SHIELD
25	A639-00056-0000	MOTOR & CONNECTOR ASSY.
26	0017-00101-0528	#5-40 x 3/4 PHIL. RND. HD. M.S. (2 REQ'D.)
27	0639-00118-00XF	MTG. BRKT.
28	0639-00121-00XF	ADJUSTER
29	0010-00603-0000	EXTENSION SPRING (2 REQ'D.)
30	0017-00101-0665	#10-32 x 7/8 UNSLOT. HEX HD. WHZ. BOLT.
31	0017-00101-0656	#10-32 x 1/2 SLT. PAN HD. SCREW (2 REO'D.)
	A639-00039-0000	ADJUSTMENT BRKT. ASSY. (ITEMS 27 THRU 31)

NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — ANALOG CONTROL ASSY.

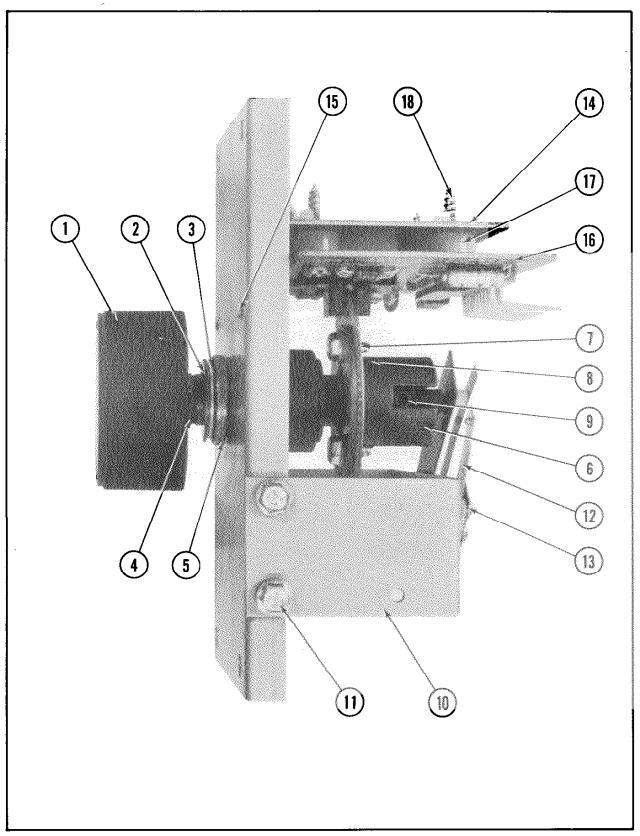


#### NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — ANALOG CONTROL ASSY. — PARTS LIST

#### ORDER BY PART NUMBER ONLY

ITEM	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	0873-00900-0400	CONTROL GRIP — LEFT
2	0873-00900-0300	CONTROL GRIP — RIGHT
3	0639-00926-0000	LENS
4	0628-00906-0000	TRIGGER
5	A628-00028-0000	LEAF SWITCH ASSY.
	0020-00202-0000	SWITCH PLATE
	0017-00101-0528	#5-40 x 3/4 PHIL. RND. HD. M.S. (2 REQ'D.)
	0873-00123-00XF	SWITCH MTG. BRKT.
	0017-00101-0083	#4-20 x 3/8 PHIL. PAN HD. SCR. (2 REQ'D.)
6	0017-00101-0149	#10-32 x 3/8 TORX TAMPER RESISTANT BUTTON HD.
		SCREW (5 REQ'D.)
7	A639-00025-0000	TUBING & PIVOT PIN — PINNING ASSY.
	0628-00921-0000	SLEEVE - NOT SEEN
8	0628-00904-0000	SLIDE
9	0873-00113-00XF	BUMPER MTG. BRKT.
10	0639-00903-0000	BUMPER — 8 POSITION
11	0017-00101-0615	#8-32 x 3/8 SLT. PAN HD. M.S. (4 REQ'D.)
12	A639-00020-0000	CENTERING BRKT. WELD ASSY.
13	0628-00905-0000	GROMMET
14	0017-00104-0034	FLAT WASHER
15	0017-00103-0082	7/16-14 NYLON INSERT LOCKING NUT
16	0639-00700-00XF	ACTUATING PIN
17	0873-00706-00XF	PIVOT BUSHING
18	0017-00100-0015	5/32 E-RING
19	0017-00101-0799	#10-32 x 3/8 SLT. HEX HD. SCREW (4 REQ'D.)
20	0017-00103-0081	#10-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS (4 REQ'D.)
21	0017-00101-0598	#8-32 x 5/16 SLT. HEX HD. SCR. (10 REQ'D.)
22	0639-00108-0000	WEAR PLATE BRKT.
23	0639-00906-0000	WEAR PLATE
24	A639-00013-0000	SLIDE & MTG. BRKT. RIVET ASSY.
25	A084-91458-E000	ANALOG JOYSTICK P.C. BRD. ASSY.
26	A639-00014-0000	ACTUATING BRKT. ASSY. — UPPER
27	A639-00015-0000	ACTUATING BRKT. ASSY.
28	0069-264XX-XBYX	CORE (2 REQ'D.)
	0017-00103-0002	#4-40 HEX NUT (2 REQ'D.)
29	0010-00268-0000	EXTENSION SPRING (2 REQ'D.)
30	0639-00701-00XF	P.C. MTG. POST (4 REQ'D.)
31	0017-00101-0755	#6-32 x 5 SLT. PAN HD. M.S. (8 REQ'D.)
32	A089-00020-0000	CONTROL GRIP CABLE ASSY. — 16" LG.
	0010-00266-0100	SPRING EXTENSION STRAIN RELIEF
	0017-00021-0299	2 PIN CONNECTOR

NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — KNOB & SHAFT — ENCODER DISC ASSY.

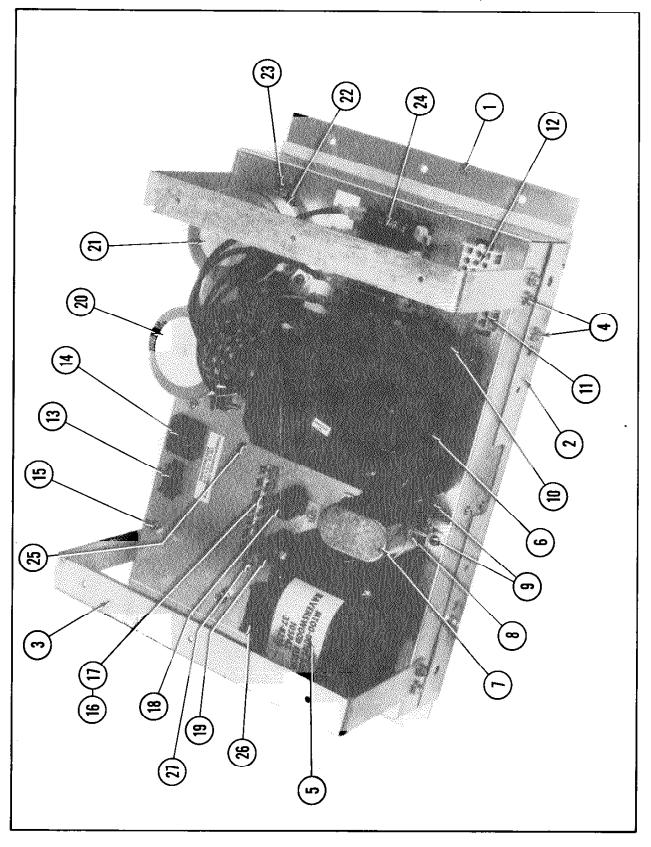


## NO. 639 — KOZMIK KROOZ'R — KNOB & SHAFT — ENCODER DISC ASSY. — PARTS LIST

#### ORDER BY PART NUMBER ONLY

ITEM	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	A639-00034-0000	KNOB & SHAFT ASSY.
	0639-00925-0000	KNOB INSERT LABEL
2	0017-00100-0050	1/2" E-RING (2 REQ'D.)
3	0017-00104-0045	FLAT WASHER
4	0017-00104-0079	PLASTIC WASHER
5	A639-00035-0000	BEARING TO BUSHING ASSY.
6	0639-00704-00XF	MAIN SHAFT
7	A639-00048-0000	SENSOR DISC ASSY.
8	0017-00101-0791	#8-32 x 1/4 HEX CUP SET SCREW (2 REQ'D.)
9	0639-00705-00XF	STOP STUD
1	0639-00911-0000	ROLLER SLEEVE
10	0639-00114-0000	SWITCH MTG. BRKT
11	0017-00101-0124	#6 x 1/4 UNSLOT. HEX HD. M.S. (4 REQ'D.)
12	A639-00058-0000	LEAF SWITCH ASSY.
13	0020-00202-0000	SWITCH PLATE
	0017-00101-0527	#5-40 x 5/8 PHIL. RND. HD. SCR. (2 REQ'D.)
14	0531-00106-0000	P.C. MTG. BRKT.
15	0017-00101-0586	#8-32 x 3/16 SLT. PAN HD. M.S. (2 REQ'D.)
16	A084-91482-A000	OPTICAL ENCODER P.C. BRD. ASSY.
17	0017-00042-0072	PLASTIC GROMMET (4 REQ'D.)
18	0017-00101-0018	#6 x 3/4 SLT. HEX HD. WD. SCR. (4 REQ'D.)

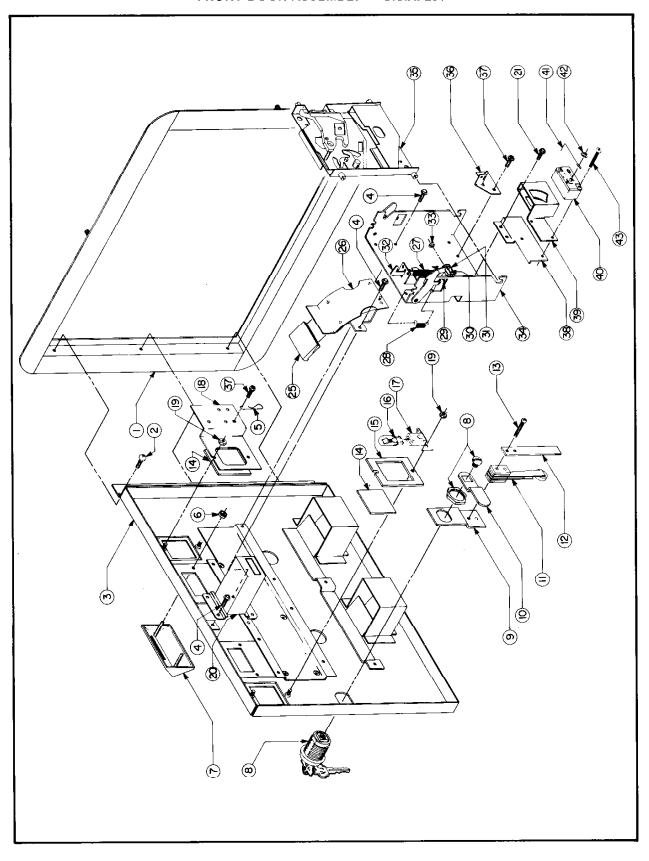
KOZMIK KROOZ'R — POWER CHASSIS ASSY. — 125 $\mathrm{VA.},\ 115\mathrm{V.}$ 



# KOZMIK KROOZ'R — POWER CHASSIS ASSY. — 125 VA., 115V. — PARTS LIST ORDER BY PART NUMBER ONLY

0945-00104-00XF A945-00029-0000 0945-00107-01XF 0017-00101-0123 MT00-00101-A000 0017-00103-0061 MT00-00099-A000	CHASSIS MTG. PLATE & BARRIER ASSY. STRAP (2 REQ'D.) #8 x 1/4 UNSLOT. HEX HD. SCR. (12 REQ'D.) ISOLATION TRANSFORMER W/O SHIELD ASSY. — 115V., 50/60 HZ.
A945-00029-0000 0945-00107-01XF 0017-00101-0123 MT00-00101-A000 0017-00103-0061	MTG. PLATE & BARRIER ASSY. STRAP (2 REQ'D.) #8 x 1/4 UNSLOT. HEX HD. SCR. (12 REQ'D.) ISOLATION TRANSFORMER W/O SHIELD ASSY. — 115V., 50/60 HZ.
0945-00107-01XF 0017-00101-0123 MT00-00101-A000 0017-00103-0061	STRAP (2 REQ'D.) #8 x 1/4 UNSLOT. HEX HD. SCR. (12 REQ'D.) ISOLATION TRANSFORMER W/O SHIELD ASSY. — 115V., 50/60 HZ.
0017-00101-0123 MT00-00101-A000 0017-00103-0061	#8 x 1/4 UNSLOT. HEX HD. SCR. (12 REQ'D.) ISOLATION TRANSFORMER W/O SHIELD ASSY. — 115V., 50/60 HZ.
MT00-00101-A000 0017-00103-0061	ISOLATION TRANSFORMER W/O SHIELD ASSY. — 115V., 50/60 HZ.
0017-00103-0061	
	#0 00 LIEV AUIT MUCEMO // DECUD \
	#8-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS (4 REQ'D.) POWER TRANSFORMER ASSY. — 115V., 60 HZ.
	#6-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS (4 REQ'D.)
0017-00103- <del>0</del> 084 0175-181T4-GXJK	CAPACITOR — 3.5 M.F., 440V.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	CLAMP
1	#6-32 x 7/16 SLT. PAN HD. SCR.
	#6-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS
	#6 x 3/8 PHIL. PAN HD. SCR. (11 REQ'D.)
• • • • • • • • • •	PARTITION — LOCATED UNDER CHASSIS (NOT SEEN)
	SNAP BUSHING (3 REQ'D.)
••••	2 POSITION CONNECTOR
	CONNECTOR & CABLE ASSY. #1
1	CONNECTOR & CABLE ASSY. #2
Į.	CONVENIENCE OUTLET ASSY.
	#6-32 x 1/2 PHIL. RND. HD. SCR. (2 REQ'D.)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	#6-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS (2 REQ'D.)
	FILTER ASSEMBLY — 125V. — UNDER CHASSIS (NOT SEEN)
	TERMINAL STRIP
	#4-40 x 5/16 PHIL. PAN HD. SCR. (2 REQ'D.)
	SLO-BLO FUSE — 4A., 250V.
	FUSE — 2A., 250V.
	QUICK CONN. FUSEHOLDER (2 REQ'D.) — FOR ABOVE FUSES
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CAPACITOR — 100,000 M.F.
0945-00816-1901	CAPACITOR — 55,000 M.F.
0017-00104-0107	#10 FLAT WASHER (4 REQ'D.)
0017-00103-0081	#10-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS (4 REQ'D.)
0017-00009-0422	CLAMP (2 REQ'D.)
0017-00101-0758	#8-32 x 3/4 PHIL. RND. HD. SCREW (2 REQ'D.)
0017-00103-0061	#8-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS (2 REQ'D.)
0017-00101-0067	#6 x 3/8 PHIL. PAN HD. SCR. (6 REQ'D.)
0945-00904-0000	5 POSITION FUSE HOLDER
	SLO-BLO FUSE — 4A., 250V.
	SLO-BLO FUSE — 2.5A., 250V. (2 REQ'D.)
0017-00003-0007	SLO-BLO FUSE — 3A., 250V. (2 REQ'D.)
0945-00903-0000	FUSE HOLDER BARRIER
	HEATSINK & DIODE ASSY.
0017-00101-0067	#6 x 3/8 PHIL. PAN HD. SCR. (2 REQ'D.)
0017-00101-0780	#6 x 1/2 PHIL. PAN HD. SCREW (2 REQ'D.)
	5 POSITION TERMINAL STRIP — (UNDER CHASSIS)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LINE CORD ASSY. — 115V. (NOT SHOWN)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	CONNECTOR & CABLE ASSY.
	#10-32 x 3/4 PAN HD. SCREW
	#10 FLAT WASHER
0017-00103-0081	#10-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS
	0017-0009-0535 0017-00101-0565 0017-00103-0084 0017-00101-0067 0945-00103-00XF 0945-00902-0000 0017-00021-0297 A945-00030-0200 A945-00030-0200 A945-00021-0000 0017-00101-0573 0017-00103-0084 A945-00025-0000 0017-00003-0263 0017-00003-0263 0017-00003-0044 0945-00816-1902 0945-00816-1902 0945-00816-1901 0017-00103-0081 0017-00103-0081 0017-00103-0081 0017-00103-0061 0017-00103-0061 0017-00103-0061 0017-00103-0061 0017-00003-0263 0017-00003-0263 0017-00003-0263 0017-00103-0061 0017-00103-0061 0017-00003-0263 0017-00003-0217 0045-00903-0000 0017-00003-0007

#### FRONT DOOR ASSEMBLY — U.S.A. 25¢



#### FRONT DOOR ASSEMBLY — U.S.A. 25¢ — PARTS LIST

#### ORDER BY PART NUMBER ONLY

ITEM	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	0090-00002-04BK	DOUBLE ENTRY COIN DOOR FRAME
2	0017-00101-0121	#6-32 x 5/16 PHIL. TRS. HD. SCR. (3 REQ'D.)
3	A090-00073-02BK	DOUBLE ENTRY COIN DOOR W/DRESS PLATE
4	0017-00101-0123	#8 x 1/4 UNSLOT. HEX HD. SCREW (12 REQ'D.)
5	0017-00007-0019	KEY HOOK
6	0017-00103-0059	PUSH NUT (4 REQ'D.)
7	0090-00912-0000	COIN ENTRY PLATE — 25¢ (2 REQ'D.)
8	A097-00005-0000	DOOR LOCK & KEY W/SCREW & NUT (OR)
8	A097-00006-0000	DOOR LOCK & KEY W/SCREW & NUT
9	0090-00128-00XF	DOOR TILT SWITCH BRKT.
10	0017-00005-0225	DOOR CAM
11	A090-00095-0000	DOOR TILT SWITCH
12	0090-00126-03XF	SWITCH BACK-UP PLATE
13	0017-00101-0525	#5-40 x 9/16" PHIL. HD. M.S. (2 REQ'D.)
İ	A090-00096-0000	DOOR TILT SWITCH & BRKT. ASSY. (ITEMS 9 & 11 THRU 13)
14	0090-00903-9500	25¢ WINDOW (2 REQ'D.)
15	0090-00143-00XF	COIN PLEX RETAINER
16	0017-00003-0219	12 VOLT LAMP — G.E. #194 (2 REQ'D.)
17	0017-00031-0048	WEDGE SOCKET W/BRKT. (2 REQ'D.)
18	A090-00100-0000	BRKT. ASSY.
19	0017-00103-0084	#6-32 HEX NUT W/SEMS (4 REQ'D.)
20	A090-00089-0000	COIN METER W/DIODE
21	0017-00101-0124	#6 x 1/4 UNSLOT. HEX HD. SCR. (4 REQ'D.)
25	0090-00911-0000	INSULATOR (2 REQ'D.)
26	A090-00112-0000	COIN CHUTE & TOP ASSY. (2 REQ'D.)
27	0010-00134-0000	SPRING
28	0010-00181-0000	SPRING
29	0017-00007-0083	1/8 x 1-5/8 ROLL PIN
30	0090-00129-00XF	PIVOT POST
31	0090-00167-00XF	PIVOT LEVER
32	0090-00182-00XF	REJECT LEVER
33	0017-00100-0018	E-RING
ļ	A090-00088-0000	REJECT LEVER ASSY. (2 REQ'D.) (ITEMS 30 THRU 33)
34	A090-00105-0000	COIN ACCEPTOR FRAME ASSY. (2 REQ'D.)
35	0017-00005-0003	COIN ACCEPTOR W/STRING CUTTER (2 REQ'D.) (OR)
35	0017-00005-0211	COIN ACCEPTOR W/ANTI STRING DEVICE (2 REQ'D.) (OR)
35	0017-00005-0214	COIN ACCEPTOR W/STRING CUTTER (2 REQ'D.)
36	A090-00064-0000	ANTI-PENNY DEVICE
37	0017-00101-0099	#6 x 1/4 SLT. HEX HD. M.S. (2 REQ'D.)
38	0090-00162-00XF	COIN SWITCH MTG. BRKT.
39	0017-00005-0203	COIN SWITCH CHUTE
40	0017-00005-0195	COIN SWITCH
41	0010-00599-0000	COIN SWITCH WIRE
42	0017-00007-0015	PUSH-ON RING
} _	A090-00059-0400	COIN SWITCH & WIRE ASSY. (ITEMS 40 THRU 42)
43	0017-00101-0147	#4-40 x 3/4 PHIL. PAN. HD. M.S. (2 REQ'D.)
l	A090-00077-0000	COIN GUIDE & SWITCH ASSY. (ITEMS 38 THRU 43)

# V Technical Troubleshooting

## Introduction

The most common problems occur in harness components such as the coin acceptor, player controls, interconnecting wiring, etc. The TV monitor and PCB computer cause their share of problems too, but not as much as the harness and its component parts. TV monitor troubleshooting will not be covered here because it is covered in that section of this manual.

As you already know, the PCB computer is a complex device with a number of different circuits. Some circuits remain basically the same among games, but overall there are a great many differences between them. PCB troubleshooting procedures, therefore, can be lengthy and will differ greatly among games. However, some basic Z-80 CPU information is involved in this section.

# General Suggestions

The first step in any troubleshooting procedure is correctly identifying the malfunction's symptoms. This includes not only the circuits or features malfunctioning, but also those still operational. A carefully trained eye will pick up other clues as well. For instance, a game in which the computer functions fail completely just after money was collected may have a quarter shorting the PCB traces. Often, an experienced troubleshooter will be able to spot the cause of the problem even before opening the cabinet.

After all the clues are carefully considered, the possible malfunctioning areas can be narrowed down to one or two good suspects. Those areas can be examined by a process of elimination until the cause of the malfunction is discovered.

# Harness Component Troubleshooting

Typical problems falling in this category are coin and credit problems, power problems and failure of individual features.

#### **NO GAME CREDIT**

For example, your prospective player inserts his quarter and is not awarded a game. The first item to check is if the quarter is returned. If the quarter is returned, the malfunction most certainly lies in the coin acceptor itself. First, use a set of test coins (both old and new) to ascertain that the player's coin is not undersize or underweight. If your test coins are also returned, coin acceptor servicing is indicated. Generally, the cause of this particular problem is a maladjusted magnet gate. Normally, this will mean slightly closing the magnet gate a little by turning the adjusting screw out a bit (see section on coin acceptor for more details).

If the quarter is not returned and there is no game credit, the cause of the malfunction may be in one of several areas. First try operating the coin return button; if the coin is returned, the problem is most likely in the magnet gate. Enlarge the gap according to the coin acceptor service procedures. If this does not cure the problem, remove the coin acceptor, clean it and perform the major adjustment procedure.

If the trapped coin is not returned when the wiper lever is actuated, you may have an acceptor jammed by a slug, gummed up with beer, a jammed coin chute, or mechanical failure of the acceptor mechanism. In this case, first check for the slug that will generally be trapped against the magnet. If so, simply remove the slug and test the acceptor. If the chute is blocked, remove the acceptor and remove the jammed coins. If there is actual failure of the acceptor, remove the unit and repair as indicated in the coin acceptor service procedures.

If the coin is making its way through the acceptor (that is, falling into the coin box), yet there is still no game credit, you either have a mechanical failure of the coin switch or electrical failure of the coin and credit circuits. The first place to begin is by checking the coin switch. Most of these switches are the make/break variety of micro switch, which is checked by testing for continuity between the NO. NC, and C terminals. When not actuated, the NC and C terminals should be continuous and the NO terminal open. When operated, the NO and C terminals should close and the NC should be open. If the coin switch checks out, examine the connections to the terminals to make sure there is good contact. If necessary, use the continuity tester and check from the terminal lug on the switch to the associated PCB trace. This will tell you if there is a continuous line all the way to the credit circuit.

If the coin switch wires do not check out, the problem is in the computer — most likely in the coin and credit circuitry.

If you do get game credit when a coin is deposited, but the game will not start when the start switch is pressed, you may have a problem in the start switch, the interconnecting wiring or in the computer. First check the switch. If the switch is OK, proceed to check the wiring. Again, make sure you go from the terminal lug on the switch to the PCB trace. This way, you will check the terminal contact as well as PCB edge connector contact. If the wiring is continuous, proceed to check the PCB credit circuit. If not, check each section of the wiring, until the discontinuity is located. If the wiring is OK, the problem must lie in the computer.

# Transformer and Line Voltage Problems

Your machine must have the correct line voltage to operate properly. If the line voltage drops too low, a circuit in the computer will disable game credit. The point at which the computer will fail to work will vary some from game to game, but no game will work on line voltage that drops below 105 VAC.

Low line voltage may have many causes. Line voltage normally fluctuates a certain amount during the day as the total usage varies. Peak usage times occur mainly at dawn or dusk, so if your machine's malfunction seems to be related to the time of day, this may be a factor. A large load connected to the same line as the game (such as a large air conditioner or other device with an exceptionally large motor) may drop the line voltage significantly when starting up. This drop can result in an intermittent credit problem. In addition, poor connections in the location wiring, plug, or line cord may also cause a significant drop in power. Cold solder joints in the game's harness, especially in areas like the transformer connections, interlock switch, or fuse block, may also produce the same results, although probably on a more permanent basis.

Sometimes location owners (especially in bars) replace light switches with dimmer rheostats, and the game is sometimes on the same line. Obviously, the voltage available to the game is going to drop dramatically when the dimmer is turned.

In any case, the way to check for correct line voltage is with your VOM. Set the VOM to 250 VAC and stick the probes in the wall receptacle. If it's OK here, check the transformer primary connections. If you do not get 117 VAC, examine the solder joints on the transformer, fuse block, and interlock switch. If you do get 117 VAC, the problem must be either in the transformer, harness connections. or in the PCB power supply.

If you suspect the transformer, check its secondaries with the VOM set to 50 VAC and correlate the readings with the legend on the side of the transformer. The transformer must also be correctly grounded, so check the ground potential as well, especially if there is a hum bar rolling up or down the TV screen.

#### HARNESS PROBLEMS

Other harness problems include blowing fuses and malfunctioning controls. The repeating blown-fuse problem can sometimes be quite exasperating to solve, for short circuits have the tendency to occur in areas almost impossible to find. First, try inserting a new fuse, as old fuses age and blow without cause. If the new one also blows, you definitely have a short.

The best way to approach this problem is by turning the power off and disconnecting devices that may be causing the problem, such as the TV, transformer, and PCB. Disconnect the devices by pulling off their connectors, but do not allow them to touch. If necessary, insulate them with small pieces of electrical tape. Then, connect your VOM across the terminals of the fuse block (all electrical power shut off), and set it to one of the resistance scales. This will save blowing a fuse each time you want to check the circuit.

If the VOM reveals that disconnecting the devices removed the short, reconnect the devices one by one until the short returns. The last device connected is the one that is at fault. If the VOM reads a short even after the devices are disconnected, the fault must lie in the harness itself, and only patient exploration will reveal its location. First, carefully examine all the wiring, looking for terminals that may be touching, metal objects such as coins shorting connections or burned insulation. If necessary, use the VOM to check each suspected wire.

#### **MALFUNCTIONING CONTROLS**

One of the most common problems here is a bad potentiometer. Typically, a bad pot will cause the image to jump as it reaches a certain point. The only cure for this one is to install a new pot.

If a feature that is operated by a switch (for example, joysticks, foot pedals, control panel buttons) does not operate at all, check the switch with a VOM or continuity tester to verify its operation. If the switch does not check out, replace it. If the switch is OK, you should suspect the input to the switch from the PCB. In this case, get out the harness and logic schematics and check to see what kind of input it is. In many cases, the input will be +5 VDC. If so, use the VOM to check its presence. Normally, the switch is used to pull a +5 VDC line LOW to GND or to pull a LOW line HIGH. If the PCB output is missing, check the wire length from the PCB. If you find the signal at the PCB trace, the wire length or connection is at fault. If not, begin exploring the PCB using the logic schematics.

# A Glossary of Microprocessor Terms

**MICROPROCESSOR** — one or several microcircuits that perform the function of a computer's CPU. Sections of the circuit have arithmetic and comparative functions that perform computations and executive instructions.

**CPU** — central processing unit. A computing system's "brain", whose arithmetic, control and logic elements direct functions and perform computations. The microprocessor section of a microcomputer is on one chip or several chips.

**PROM** — programmable read-only memory. User permanently sets binary on-off bits in each cell by selectively fusing or not fusing electrical links. Non-erasable. Used for low-volume applications.

**EPROM** — erasable, programmable, read-only memory. Can be erased by ultraviolet light bath, then reprogrammed. Frequently used during design and

development to get programs debugged, then replaced by ROM for mass production.

**ROM** — read-only memory. The program, or binary on-off bit pattern, is set into ROM during manufacture. usually as part of the last metal layer put onto the chip. Nonerasable. Typical ROM's contain up to 16,000 bits of data to serve as the microprocessor's basic instructions.

**RAM** — random-access memory. Stores binary bits as electrical charges in transistor memory cells. Can be read or modified through the CPU. Stores input instructions and results. Erased when power is turned off.

**LSI** — large scale integration. Formation of hundreds or thousands of so-called gate circuits on semiconductor chips. Very large scale integration (VLS) involves microcircuits with the greatest component density.

MOS — metal-oxide semiconductor. A layered construction technique for integrated circuits that achieves high component densities. Variations in MOS chip structures create circuits with speed and low-power requirements, or other advantages (static will damage a MOS chip).

# Introduction to the Z-80 CPU

The term "microcomputer" has been used to describe virtually every type of small computing device designed within the last few years. This term has been applied to everything from simple "microprogrammed" controllers constructed out of TTL MSI up to low end minicomputers with a portion of the CPU constructed out of TTL LSI "bit slices." However, the major impact of the LSI technology within the last few years has been with MOS LSI. With this technology, it is possible to fabricate complete and very powerful computer systems with only a few MOS LSI components.

The Zilog Z-80 family of components can be configured with any type of standard semiconductor memory to generate computer systems with an extremely wide range of capabilities. For example, as few as two LSI circuits and three standard TTL MSI packages can be combined to form a simple controller. With additional memory and I/O devices a computer can be constructed with capabilities that only a minicomputer could previously deliver.

New products using the MOS LSI microcomputer are being developed at an extraordinary rate. The Zilog Z-80 component set has been designed to fit into this market through the following factors:

- 1. The Z-80 is fully software compatible with the popular 8080A CPU.
- Existing designs can be easily converted to include the Z-80.
- The Z-80 component set is at present superior in both software and hardware capabilities to any other microcomputer system on the market today.
- 4. For increased throughput the Z80A operating at a 4 MHZ clock rate offers the user significant speed advantages.

Microcomputer systems are extremely simple to construct using Z-80 components. Any such system consists of three parts:

- 1. CPU (Central Processing Unit)
- 2. Memory
- 3. Interface Circuits to peripheral devices

The CPU is the heart of the system. Its function is to obtain instructions from the memory and perform the desired operations. The memory is used to contain instructions and in most cases data that is to be processed. For example, a typical instruction sequence may be to read data from a specific peripheral device, store it in a location in memory, check the parity and write it out to another peripheral device. Note that the Zilog component set includes the CPU and various general purpose I/O device controllers, while a wide range of memory devices may be used from any source. Thus, all required components can be connected together in a very simple manner with virtually no other external logic.

#### **General Purpose Registers**

There are two matched sets of general purpose registers, each set containing six 8-bit registers that may be used individually as 8-bit registers or as 16bit register pairs by the programmer. One set is called BC. DE and HL while the complementary set is called BC', DE' and HL'. At any one time the programmer can select either set of registers to work with through a single exchange command for the entire set. In systems where fast interrupt response is required, one set of general purpose registers and an accumulator/flag register may be reserved for handling this very fast routine. Only a simple exchange command need be executed to go between the routines. This greatly reduces interrupt service time by eliminating the requirement for saving and retrieving register contents in the external stack during interrupt or subroutine processing. These general purpose registers are used for a wide range of applications by the programmer. They also simplify programming, especially in ROM based systems where little external read/write memory is available.

#### Arithmetic & Logic Unit (ALU)

The 8-bit arithmetic and logical instructions of the CPU are executed in the ALU. Internally the ALU communicates with the registers and the external

data bus on the internal data bus. The type of functions performed by the ALU include:

Add Left or right shifts or rotates (arithmetic

or rotates (arithmetic and logical)

Subtract Increment
Logical AND Decrement
Logical OR Set bit
Logical Exlusive OR Reset bit

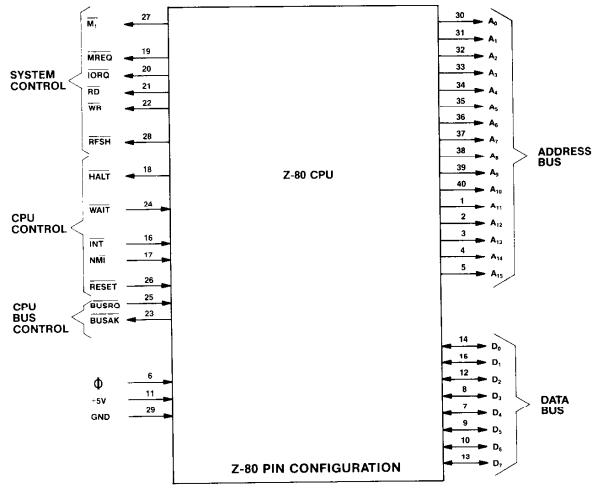
Compare Test bit

# Instruction Register and CPU Control

As each instruction is fetched from memory, it is placed in the instruction register and decoded. The control sections performs this function and then generates and supplies all of the control signals necessary to read or write data from or to the registers, control the ALU and provide all required external control signals.

#### **Z-80 CPU Pin Description**

The Z-80 CPU is packaged in an industry standard 40 pin Dual In-Line Package. The I/O pins are shown in the below figure and the function of each is described.



# A<sub>0</sub>-A<sub>15</sub> (Address Bus)

Tri-state output, active high.  $A_0$ - $A_{15}$  constitute a 16-bit address bus. The address bus provides the address for memory (up to 64K bytes) data exchanges and for I/O device data exchanges. I/O addressing uses the 8 lower address bits to allow the user to directly select up to 256 input or 256 output ports.  $A_0$  is the least significant address bit. During refresh time, the lower 7 bits contain a valid refresh address.

# D<sub>0</sub>-D<sub>7</sub> (Data Bus)

Tri-state input/output, active high. D<sub>0</sub>-D<sub>7</sub> constitute an 8-bit bidirectional data bus. The data bus is used for data exchanges with memory and I/O devices.

#### М,

#### (Machine Cycle one)\_

Output, active low. M<sub>1</sub> indicates that the current machine cycle is the OP code fetch cycle of an instruction execution. Note that during execution of 2-byte op-codes, M1 is generated as each op code byte is fetched. These two byte op-codes always begin with CBH, DDH, EDH or FDH. M1 also occurs with IORQ to indicate an interrupt acknowledge cycle.

#### MREQ

#### (Memory Request)

Tri-state output, active low. The memory request signal indicates that the address bus holds a valid address for a memory read or memory write operation.

#### IORQ

#### (Input/Output Request)

Tri-state output, active low. The IORQ signal indicates that the lower half of the address bus holds a valid I/O address for a I/O read or write operation. An IORQ signal is also generated with an M1 signal when an interrupt is being acknowledged to indicate that an interrupt response vector can be placed on the data bus. Interrupt Acknowledge operations occur during  $M_1$  time while I/O operations never occur during  $M_1$  time.

#### RD

#### (Memory Read)

Tri-state output, active low. RD indicates that the CPU wants to read data from memory or an I/O device. The addressed I/O device or memory should use this signal to gate data onto the CPU data bus.

#### WR

#### (Memory Write)

Tri-state output, active low. WR indicates that the CPU data bus holds valid data to be stored in the addressed memory or I/O device.

# RFSH (Refresh)

Output, active low. RFSH indicates that the lower 7 bits of the address bus contain a refresh address for dynamic memories and the current MREQ signal should be used to do a refresh read to all dynamic memories.

#### HALT

#### (Halt state)

Output, active low. HALT indicates that the CPU has executed a HALT software instruction and is awaiting either a non maskable or a maskable interrupt (with the mask enabled) before operation can resume. While halted, the CPU executes NOP's to maintain memory refresh activity.

#### WAIT

#### (Wait)

Input, active low. WAIT indicates to the Z-80 CPU that the addressed memory or I/O devices are not ready for a data transfer. The CPU continues to enter wait states for as long as this signal is active. This signal allows memory or I/O devices of any speed to be synchronized to the CPU.

#### INT

#### (Interrupt Request)

Input, active low. The Interrupt Request signal is generated by I/O devices. A request will be honored at the end of the current instruction if the internal software controlled interrupt enable flip-flop (IFF) is enabled and if the BUSRQ signal is not active. When the CPU accepts the interrupt, an acknowledge signal (IORQ during M<sub>1</sub> time) is sent out at the beginning of the next instruction cycle. The CPU can respond to an interrupt in three different modes that are described in detail in section 5.4 (CPU Control Instructions).

#### NM

#### (Non-Maskable Interrupt)

Input, negative edge triggered. The non maskable interrupt request line has a higher priority than INT and is always recognized at the end of the current instruction, independent of the status of the interrupt enable flip-flop. NMI automatically forces the Z-80 CPU to restart to location 0066. The program counter is automatically saved in the external stack so that the user can return to the program that was interrupted. Note that continuous WAIT cycles can prevent the current instruction from ending, and that a BUSRQ will override a NMI.

#### RESET

Input, active low. RESET forces the program counter to zero and initializes the CPU. The CPU initialization includes:

1) Disable the interrupt enable flip-flop

- 2) Set Register I = 00н
- 3) Set Register R = 00 н
- 4) Set Interrupt Mode 0

During reset time, the address bus and data bus go to a high impedance state and all control ouput signals go to the inactive state.

#### **BUSRQ**

#### (Bus Request)

Input, active low. The bus request signal is used to request the CPU address bus, data bus and tri-state output control signals to go to a high impedance state so that other devices can control these buses. When BUSRQ is activated, the CPU will set these

buses to a high impedance state as soon as the current CPU machine cycle is terminated.

#### BUSAK

#### (Bus Acknowledge)

Output, active low. Bus acknowledge is used to indicate to the requesting device that the CPU address bus, data bus and tri-state control bus signals have been set to their high impedance state and the external device can now control these signals

#### CLK

#### (Clock)

Single phase TTL level clock which requires only a 330 ohm pull-up resistor to +5 volts to meet all clock requirements.

	P.C. B	MCR OARD	II SY		TION		_		
	VID	EO GEN	ERATOR	P.C. BC	ARD				
MANUFACTURER	EPROM NO.	JW#1	JW#2	JW#3	JW#4	JW#5	JW#6	JW#7	JW#8
MOTOROLA	68764	#	*	*	#	*	*	*	*
MOTOROLA	68766	#	*	*	#	*	<u> </u>	<b>↑</b> .	1 -
INTEL	2764	*	#	#	*	#	*	*	#
T. I.	2564	#	*	*	#	*	#	#	*
		SUPER (	C.P.U. P.O	C. BOAR	D	<u> </u>	·	<del></del> -	
	JUMPER O	PTIONS	FOR P	ROGRA	AM ROI	MS ON	LY		
MANUFACTURER	EPROM NO.	JW#2	JW#4	JW#5	JW#6	JW#7	JW#18	JW#19	
MOTOROLA	68764	#	#	*	#	*	*	#	
MOTOROLA	68766	#	#	*	#	*	*	#	
T. I.	2564	#	#	*	#	*	*	#	
INTFI	2764	*	*	#	*	#	#	*	
	JUMPER OPT	IONS FO	OR BAC	KGRO	UND R	OMS (	ONLY	•	4
MANUFACTURER	EPROM NO.	JW#10	JW#11	JW#12	JW#13	JW#14	JW#15	JW#16	JW#17
MOTOROLA	68764	*	#	*	#	*	#	#	*
MOTOROLA	68766	*	#	*	#	*	#	#	- <del>-</del> -
Т. І.	2564	*	#	*	#	*	#	#	*
INTEL	2764	#	*	#	*	#	*	*	#
		SOUND	I/O P. C	BOARE	)			-	
MANUFACTURER	EPROM NO.	JW#1	JW#2				·	-	
NUMEROUS MFR'S	2532	*	#				·····		
NUMEROUS MFR'S	2732	#	*						

<sup>\* =</sup> CUT JUMPER WIRES WHERE THIS SYMBOL "\*" APPEARS.

The above table illustrates the fact that the Video Generator P.C. Board used in the MCR II System has 8 jumper wires, the SUPER C.P.U. P.C. Board used in the MCR II System has 19 jumper wires, and the Sound I/O P.C. Board used in the MCR II System has 2 jumper wires.

All of the above Boards can be used with a variety of different **SETS** of **EPROM** chips. However, these EPROMS are not all made by the same manufacturer

and do have some internal differences. So, in order to make them function properly in their respective P.C. Boards, certain jumper wires on these Boards have to be cut.

The above table tells you which jumpers to cut (depending on which EPROM set you're going to use) by showing a "\*" under that jumper wire's number. If there is NO "\*" under a jumper wire's number, THAT PARTICULAR JUMPER WIRE IS NOT TO BE CUT.

<sup># =</sup> LEAVE JUMPER WIRES IN WHERE THIS SYMBOL "#" APPEARS.

#### PLEASE NOTE:

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION IS TOLD IN AN EASY TO UNDERSTAND MANNER AND IS INTENDED TO AID THOSE WITHOUT AN ELECTRONICS DEGREE IN TROUBLESHOOTING AND REPAIRING THEIR GAMES T.V. MONITOR.

IF YOU READ THROUGH THIS SECTION AND STILL HAVE QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR DISTRIBUTOR OR MIDWAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY AT THE TOLL FREE NUMBER PROVIDED WITH YOUR GAMES PAPERS.

OUR STAFF AND OUR DISTRIBUTORS STAND READY TO HELP YOU!

THANK YOU

# VI. T.V. Monitor Manual

# **Introduction:** (How to use this section of your manual.)

This section has been designed to simply familiarize you with one of the more mystical components in your game - the T.V. monitor. If you are an electronics technician who is quite knowledgeable on the subject, you may decide to just go to the schematics and start troubleshooting the defective monitor. But if you are like most people, a monitor is a T.V. set, and that means a complex doo-dad that means big buck repairs. This isn't necessarily so. This section of the manual will acquaint you with the monitor and could just help you repair it if you feel adventurous enough to give it a try. If you have any knowledge of electronics, especially the use of a voltmeter, the repairs you can make are astonishing. Just keep in mind that ELECTRICITY CAN BE VERY **DANGEROUS, SO BE CAREFUL!!** 

If you want to understand how a monitor works, just read the "THEORY OF OPERATION" subsection. If you wish, you can follow along with the schematics. The information is presented in a very basic manner but a more complete treatment of the subject can be found in the technical sections of bookstores.

If you want to attempt to repair your monitor, it would be a good idea to read this whole section beginning to end before starting. Pay attention to all warnings and take them seriously. The more equipment you have the better, but a low cost Volt-Ohm-Milliameter can often do the trick. Here are the steps to take:

- Find the symptom that matches the problems your monitor has in the "SYMPTOM — DIAG-NOSIS" subsection. The diagnosis tells the circuit or area the problem may be in and possibly even the actual component causing it.
- Once you have the circuit that is causing the trouble, read the "TROUBLESHOOTING" subsection to learn the procedure for finding the bad part.
- Next, go to the schematic section and find the schematic that matches your monitor. It may be helpful to read the "DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MONITORS" subsection if you are unsure of which monitor you have. Use the schematic to see what parts are in the offending circuit.

That really is all there is to it. Just remember that there are some bizarre or rare symptoms not covered, or that a monitor may have two or more different problems that only a genius, the experienced, or an experienced genius can figure out. But be patient, follow safety precautions, and remember that there is also literature available from the monitor companies through your distributor or from Bally Midway Manufacturing Company on request. (There is a toll free number on the back side of the front cover of this manual.)

# **Symptom Diagnosis**

#### 1. Insufficient width or heighth:

- A. Horizontal line (due to VERTICAL CIR-CUIT DEFECT).
  - ☐ Bad yoke.
  - ☐ Bad vertical output section.
  - ☐ Open fusible resistor in vertical section.
  - ☐ Bad height control.
  - ☐ Bad flyback.
- B. Vertical line (due to HORIZONTAL CIR-CUIT DEFECT).
  - □ Bad yoke.
  - □ Open width coil.
  - ☐ Open part in horizontal output section.

# 2. Picture spread out too far or crushed in certain areas:

- A. Horizontal or vertical output transistor.
- B. Bad Component in output circuitry.
- Vertical linearity or damper control needs adjustment.

#### 3. Line too close with black spacing:

A. Problem in vertical section causing poor linearity.

#### 4. Poor focus and convergence:

- Bad high voltage transformer ("flyback") or control.
- Focus voltage wire not connected to neckboard terminal.

#### 5. Colors missing; check:

- A. Interface color transistors.
- B. Color output transistors.
- C. Cracked printed circuit board (neck Board).
- D. Color circuits.
- E. Video input jack.
- F. Defective picture tube

#### 6. Picture not bright enough:

A. Weak emission from picture tube.

#### 7. Silvery effect in white areas; check:

- A. Beam current transistors.
- B. Weak picture tube emission.

#### 8. Too much brightness with retrace lines; check:

- Beam limiter transistors.
- B. Brightness and/or color blanking control set too high.

#### Increasing brightness causes an increase in size and poor focus.

- A. Weak high voltage rectifier or regulation (high voltage unit).
- B. Bad component in monitor's power supply.

#### 10. Small picture and/or poor focus:

Low B+ voltage (power supply trouble).

#### 11. Vertical rolling:

- A. Vertical oscillator in the IC, vertical sync. translstor, or circuit.
- B. No sync from logic board.
- Three pin sync. jack is loose or plugged in wrong.

#### 12. Horizontal line across center:

- Vertical output circuit is dead (see symptom No. 1. A.).
- Vertical oscillator is not putting out the right wave form.

#### 13. Picture bends:

- Horizontal sync needs adjusting.
- 3. Magnetic or electromagnetic interference.

#### 14. Flashing picture, visable retrace lines:

- A. Broken neck board.
- B. Internal short circuit in the picture tube (arcing).

#### 15. Unsymmetrical picture or sides of picture:

· A. Defective yoke.

#### No brightness, power supply operating — No high voltage for the picture tube; check:

- A. Horizontal oscillator.
- B. Horizontal amplifier and output.
- C. Flyback transformer (high voltage unit).

#### 17. No brightness, high voltage present; check:

- A. Heater voltage to the tube at the neck board.
- B. Screen-grid voltage for the tube.
- C. Focus voltage.
- D. Grid to cathode picture tube bias.

#### 18. No high voltage; check:

- A. For AC input to the "flyback".
- B. Horizontal deflection stages.
- C. Flyback transformer.
- D. Yoke.
- E. Power supply.

#### 19. No horizontal and vertical hold; check:

- A. Sync transistors and circuit.
- Wires and jack from logic board to the monitor.

#### 20. Wavey picture — (power supply defect); check:

A. Transistors, diodes, electrolytic capacitors in the power supply.

#### 21. Moving bars in picture:

- A. Ground connector off between monitor and logic boards.
- B. Defect in the power supply (see wavy picture symptom).

# 22. Washed out picture (see picture not bright enough):

A. Check video signal at the cathode pins with an oscilloscope. If there is about 80 volts' peak to peak, the picture tube has weak emission.

#### 23. Monitor won't turn on:

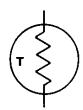
- A. Problem in the power supply: Check fuse, transistors, open fusible resistor.
- B. Shorted horizontal output transistor.

- C. Defective high voltage disabling circuit.
- D. Crack(s) somewhere on main chassis board.

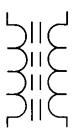
#### 24. Can't adjust purity or convergence:

- Use a degausser to demagnetize the picture tube carefully following your degausser's instructions.
- B. Picture tube defective.
- Nearby equipment is electromagnetically interferring.
- D. The poles of the earth are pulling off the purity see "A" above.
- E. Poor focus or width of picture.
- F. Make sure you have the correct CRT number for that brand of monitor.

# **Guide To Schematic Symbols**



THERMISTOR
(POLARITY DOESN'T MATTER)



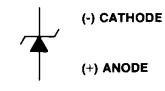
IRON CORE TRANSFORMER (SUCH AS A FLYBACK)



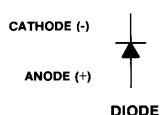
INDUCTOR, COIL, CHOKE (POLARITY DOESN'T MATTER)



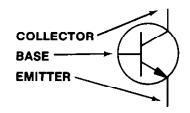
FUSE (POLARITY DOESN'T MATTER)



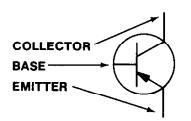
**ZENER DIODE** 



וטטוט



**NPN TRANSISTOR** 



**PNP TRANSISTOR** 



VARIABLE RESISTOR, POT, CONTROL (POLARITY DOESN'T MATTER)



**RESISTOR** (POLARITY DOESN'T MATTER)



**LINES ARE CONNECTED** 



**ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR** 



LINES ARE NOT CONNECTED



**CAPACITOR** (POLARITY DOESN'T MATTER)



# **Troubleshooting**

Troubleshooting monitors requires experience, patience, and luck. The first step is to match the symptom the monitor displays to the diagnosis next to it in the "SYMPTOM-DIAGNOSIS" subsection. This will pinpoint the circuit the problem is probably in, and often the parts to check. Next, the circuit should be visually inspected to see if there are any parts broken, burned, or if something is there that shouldn't be, like a loose screw, etc. Some parts go bad before others and should be checked first. In fact, following is the general order in which parts usually go bad:

- 1. Semiconductors (like transistors, diodes, and integrated circuits).
- Fusible resistors.
- 3. Electrolytic capacitors.
- Resistors.
- 5. Capacitors and coils.

Always remember that a monitor can bite like a snake. Even when it is turned off, capacitors hold voltage and will discharge it to you should you be touching chassis ground. The picture tube or CRT, itself, is a giant capacitor, so avoid the flyback anode plug hole. With the monitor on, the power supply circuit and/or the flyback, which puts out at least 23,000 volts, CAN BE KILLERS!! Avoid handling power transistors (usually output transistors) or ICs, yoke terminals, and other high power components when the monitor is on

WARNING: That picture tube is a bomb!

When it breaks, first it implodes, then it explodes. Large pieces of glass have been known to fly in excess of 20 feet in all directions. DO NOT carry it by the long, thin neck. Discharge its voltage to ground by shorting the anode hole to ground. Use a plastic handled screwdriver, connect one end of a wire with an alligator clip at each end to chassis ground and the other end to the metal shaft of the screwdriver. Using ONE HAND ONLY (put the other in your pocket) and touching ONLY the plastic handle of the screwdriver (DO NOT TOUCH THE METAL SHAFT) stick the blade of the screwdriver into the anode hole.

**IMPORTANT!** The side brackets of the monitor are chassis ground as is the aquadag, the picture tube's dark conductive coating. BUT, on the ZENITH MONITOR there are metalic mounting parts which ARE NOT chassis ground. Discharging the CRT to these will damage the monitor!

Be prepared for a fairly loud pop and a flash. The longer the monitor has been turned off, the smaller the popand dimmer the flash. But BE CARE-FUL, picture tubes will hold a very healthy charge for at least a week if not longer. Even after you've discharged it once, it may still carry a residual charge. It's better to be too careful than dead, which is why electronic equipment always carries stickers referring servicing to qualified personnel. Handle the side with the viewing screen against your chest when changing it. ALWAYS wear safety goggles when handling the picture tube.

To maintain the safety and performance of the monitor, always use exact replacement parts. For instance, the wrong components in the power supply can cause a fire, or the wrong color transistor may give a funny color to the picture. Service your monitor on a nonconductive firm table like wood. NOT METAL, and take off all of your jewelry just in case. With all this in mind, you are ready to begin troubleshooting.

Observe the picture carefully. Try to vary the appropriate control that would most likely affect your particular symptom. For example, if there is poor brightness or no picture, try turning up the brightness or contrast control. If the controls have no effect at all, chances are there is trouble with the control itself, the circuit it controls, or a nearby circuit that may be upsetting voltages. Go to the list of symptoms and determine with the schematic where the bad circuit is.

#### CAUTION:

Keep in mind that capacitors hold a charge as can the picture tube (for at least a week and usually longer), and could shock you.

First, check for obvious visual defects such as broken or frayed wires, solder where it is not supposed to be, missing components, burned components, or cracked printed circuit boards. If everything looks good up to this point, make sure that diodes, electrolytic capacitors, and transistors have their leads connected in the right polarity as shown on the schematic and the circuit board.

Turn on the power and measure the voltages at the leads of the active devices such as tubes, transistors, or integrated circuits. Any voltage that does not come within at least 10% to 15% of the voltage specified on the schematic indicates either a problem with that device or a component connected with it in the circuit. The next step is to use the ohmmeter to narrow down the field of possible offenders.

To test a transistor, one lead of the ohmmeter is placed on the base; and the other lead placed just on the emitter, then on the collector. A normal transistor will read either high resistance (infinite), or little resistance (400 to 900 ohms), depending on the polarity of this type transistor. Then the leads should be switched, one remaining on the base, and the other switched from the emitter to the collector. Now the opposite condition should result: the resistance should be infinite if it was lower when the other lead was on the base. Consistantly infinite readings indicate an open, and a short is demonstrated by 0-30 ohms on most of these test readings. Finally, place one lead on the collector, then the other on the emitter. No matter which lead is used, there should be infinite resistance. Any lower reading, such as 50 ohms (which is typical on a bad transistor), indicates

This all sounds pretty confusing, but a little experience on a good transistor will make you an expert in no time. Usually, the lowest chmmeter setting is used for testing transistors. Once in a great while a transistor may check out good on this test, but may actually be "leaky" or break down only on higher voltages. If in doubt, change it. It is also wise to check the transistor out of the circuit just in case some component in the circuit is affecting the chmmeter reading.

A diode is tested like a transistor except it only has two leads. Again, there should be high resistance one way and little resistance the other. If it tests bad, take one lead out of the circuit in case some component is messing up the ohmmeter reading.

NOTE: DO NOT leave soldering equipment on the leads too long since all semiconductors, especially integrated circuits, are easily destroyed by heat.

Without special equipment, integrated circuits are checked by verifying the proper DC voltage on the pins and the correct AC wave form using an oscilliscope. **BE CAREFUL:** Shorting their pins can easily destroy them.

Resistors are checked with an ohmeter and should usually be within ten percent of the value stated on them and on the schematic. You may have to desolder one lead from the printed circuit board. If you wreck the foil on the board, carefully solder a small wire over the break to reconnect the conductive foil.

Capacitors are tricky. Their resistance goes up when checked with an ohmmeter which shows a charging action. As they suck up current from the meter, the voltage goes up and so does the resistance. If you are sure a particular circuit is giving you a problem and everything else checks out O.K., Electrolytic capacitors are prime suspects. Substitute a new one and keep your fingers crossed.

# **Theory of Operation**

To understand what goes on inside the monitor, large general groups of circuits will be examined instead of laboriously analyzing the branches and small circuits that make up these groups. This will help avoid confusion and aid in a basic, concrete, knowledge of what makes up a monitor.

#### THE POWER SUPPLY —

The AC going to the monitor from the game transformer is just like the voltage and current from your wall outlet. It jumps up and down going positive and negative sixty times a second. But a monitor needs nice, smooth DC; direct current, not alternating. So diodes chop up the AC and a big electrolytic capacitor filters it out to make it even smoother. Since the monitor is a big piece of electronic equipment, with many circuits demanding a lot of power from the power supply, there are also zener diodes and transistors to help maintain a nice, constant, smooth voltage so that the monitor circuits don't jump around. And this is what happens when you see a wavy picture. There is AC creeping

through the power supply, so it must be malfunctioning. If the voltage from the power supply is too low, the other circuits will be starved for power and you may see a small, wavy picture, or none at all.

Some circuits receive voltages that are higher than what the power supply should put out. But they come from the flyback transformer which will be discussed later.

# THE INTERFACE SECTION OF THE CHASSIS —

The interface section of the chassis is fairly easy to identify. It is right by the place where the video jack(s) from the logic board(s) plug into. There are sets of transistors that receive the separate red, green, blue, and sync information from the cables that come from the logic boards. The circuits jack up the voltage and match impedances, or in other words, prepare the logic board outputs for the circuits that will really amplify them for the output devices such as the yoke in the case of the sync, or the picture tube that shows the colors.

An interesting aside is that our sync is composite negative sync. That means two things:

- 1. The sync is a negative going wave form.
- There are two pulses going at different speeds over the same wire:
  - Vertical wave forms at 60 times per second (or Hertz) and
  - b. Horizontal wave forms at about 15,750 times per second (Hz).

The sync is amplified by a sync amplifier transistor and sent on its way to the oscillators. The sync or timing information will be explained along with the oscillator shortly.

The color information is sent via wires to the neck board where the main amplification occurs. This will also be discussed later.

# VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION—

After the sync signal is amplified by the sync amp, it goes to two different sections, the vertical and horizontal circuits. Basically, the sync signals are for timing so the picture doesn't mess up since it is assembled like an orderly jigsaw puzzle, but so fast that you can't see the electron beams for each color painting the picture on the screen. This will all become clear soon. For now, we will follow the 60 cycle component of the sync as it goes on its journey to the deflection yoke.

The 60 cycle pulse goes to the vertical oscillator to make sure this circuit goes back and forth (or oscillates) at 60 times a second. Without this pulse keeping the circuit at the correct speed, it may get lazy and oscillate at 58 cycles or lower, or get ambitious and oscillate at 62 cycles or higher. At the wrong speed, the picture will start to roll up or down.

A Wells Gardner 13" (K4806) or 19" (K4906, K4956) color monitor uses an integrated circuit for its sync section. An Electrohome 13" or 19" color monitor uses an integrated circuit IC501 for its sync section. The Zenith monitor (CD19MXRF06) also uses an IC for the sync processing. Wells Gardner uses HA11423, Electrohome uses HA11244, and Zenith uses 221-175 (their part number). These ARE NOT interchangeable! The idea is all the same. The output to the vertical amplifying transistors for all monitors must form a sawtooth wave form, sort of like a bunch of pyramids, racing through the yoke's vertical coils at 60 times a second.

Along the way to the output transistors, the 60 cycle pulse is shaped and amplified to do the job: the yoke magnetically pushes the electron beam to fill the screen out sideways looking at the screen with the greatest length going up and down. Or viewing the screen sitting like a home television set, the amplified vertical output fills the screen up and down. Watching a monitor like this, seeing only a horizontal line means a problem with the vertical coils of the yoke or

anything from the vertical output section on back to the oscillator.

The horizontal section is very similar with a few exceptions. The horizontal wave shape is more like a square and has a frequency of 15,750 cycles a second. Both Wells Gardner and Electrohome use the other side of their respective integrated circuits for the horizontal circuitry. If the oscillator isn't going at the correct speed, the picture may move sideways, start to slant, or tear up with slanted thin figures. With both the vertical and horizontal of all monitors, there are variable resistors that change the speed of the oscillators up and down. This way you have controls that can make the correct frequencies to keep the electronic jigsaw puzzle nicely locked in place. If you're driving in a car and next to you someone else is driving their car at exactly the same speed, it will appear that they are not moving. And this is why the sync frequency and the oscillator's frequency must match, so the picture doesn't appear to move.

The correct wave form is shaped and amplified in the circuitry just like in the vertical section. But the horizontal output transistor is a large power transistor and not only serves to give current to the horizontal yoke windings, it also feeds the flyback transformer.

# THE FLYBACK TRANSFORMER (OR HIGH VOLTAGE UNIT) —

The picture tube needs high voltage to light up, and the power supply can't meet this demand. The flyback transformer receives current alternating at about 15,750 times per second from the horizontal output transistor. The "flyback" jacks up its input voltage and puts out a higher voltage alternating at the same speed. But, in your "flyback" there are diodes that chop up the alternating voltage to make it a smooth DC output just like in the power supply. This is what goes through that thick red wire to your picture tube. THIS AREA HAS ABOUT 24,000 VOLTS ON IT AND IT CAN KILL YOU!!

The "flyback" may be dangerous, but it is also generous. It has extra output windings which give voltage to the heater pins of the picture tube, voltage for the vertical deflection circuits, and picture tube screen-grid voltage. So in a way, the high voltage "flyback" is like a second power supply.

#### **COLOR CIRCUITS** —

The color circuits are pretty straight forward. The signals go into the interface section where some amplification and impedance matching occurs. These circuits are pretty sparse and simple. Each color just has two transistors and a diode with some resistors and capacitors. From here, the AC color signal is sent by wires to the neck board.

The color output circuits are on the neck board. The color signals going to the transistors are controlled by two variable resistors called drive controls. There are only two, one for the red and one for the green on

Wells Gardner and Electrohome monitors. Zenith monitors have all three: red, blue and green.

The Wells Gardner and Electrohome monitor have another variable resistor in their emitter part of their color output transistors. These "cutoff controls" vary the amount of A.C. signal that the transistor amplifies and sends to the cathodes of the picture tube. The Zenith monitor has its cutoff controls in the interface section to vary the amount of signal going to the output transistors. The more signal, the more color.

If you think this is confusing, here is another little hitch. The Electrohome and Zenith monitors both have the actual A.C. picture information signal going through the emitters of the color output transistors. The Wells Gardner has the A.C. signal going to the base of the transistors. The blanking and beam limiting signals which come from the blanking and beam limiting transistors in the interface section go into the color output transistor base in the Electrohome and Zenith monitors, but enters into the emitter of the Wells Gardner monitor's color output transistor. Should you feel adventurous enough to look at this signal on an oscilloscope, it should look like a square.

The beam limiter helps control the brightness level, and the blanking transistor rapidly turns the picture tube on and off so that retrace lines don't show up on the screen. By turning up the brightness on a good monitor, these four to six retrace lines can be seen slanting diagonally across the picture.

#### PROTECTION CIRCUIT —

To protect the high voltage section against voltages that are too high coming from the power supply which could cause X-rays to be emitted from the "flyback", a circuit senses the higher power supply voltage and turns off the horizontal oscillator. Since the horizontal oscillator doesn't work, the horizontal output transistor has nothing to feed the "flyback" which in turn has nothing to feed the picture tube. The monitor will be silent, have no picture, and will appear to be off. But don't be fooled. There is still that excessive amount of voltage coming from the power supply. To find out, check at pin two of Wells Gardner's IC501 and emitter of X04 for the Electrohome monitor. Check the 95 volt test point (located near the "flyback") for the Zenith monitor. The Wells Gardner monitor doesn't use this circuit, but an open in the horizontal section could cause the monitor to appear off, yet still have power supply voltage flying around. Here are the voltages you should receive:

> Wells Gardner = 130VDC Electrohome = 120VDC Zenith = 95VDC

The best place to measure this voltage on an Electrohome monitor is at a pin marked B1 on the chassis. This is because a 13 inch color Electrohome monitor, The G07-FB0 or G07-902, has an integrated circuit and very little else in the power supply. Still, there should be 120VDC at B1.

#### THE PICTURE TUBE (OR CRT) —

**ATTENTION!** For information on picture tube replacement types, go to the last section, "PICTURE TUBE INTERCHANGEABILITY".

The picture tube or CRT is an output device. In other words, the end result of the circuit's work is displayed by this part. Actually, the output of other circuits is in the neck of the picture tube.

First, there is the heater. The heater boils off electrons from the cathodes so that they (the electrons) shoot up to the screen to excite the phosphors so that the three phosphors emit three colors of light.

The cathodes are next, and again they emit electrons to turn on the tube phosphors, making it glow. A defective cathode may cause the particular color it handles to be missing.

Next come the grids. The first grid is grounded. The following grid is the screen grid which receives about 300VDC depending on the brightness setting. The next grid closest to the picture tube screen is the focus grid which gets about one fifth the amount of voltage that is applied to the picture tube anode.

After jetting from the cathode through all these grids, the electrons speed through a mask, a sheet of material with tiny holes, and then excite the tiny dots of phosphor in the inside surface of the picture tube screen. The green electron gun (or cathode and circuitry) spits out electrons which head for the green phosphors only. The same goes for the red and blue guns. The way the phosphor light blends determines the color seen. Should these electron beams become too intense, they may burn the phosphor. With the monitor off, this can be seen as a dark permanent image of the video information on the tube screen.

# Differences Between Monitors

The easiest way to identify the brand of monitor you are working with is to find the manufacturer's name or model number printed on the chassis or chassis base. But what if the monitor was in a Texas dust storm or buried in volcanic ash and this information is no longer there? Fear not! Each monitor has its own peculiarities and the following should help to identify them:

The **ELECTROHOME** G07-904 (19") and G07-902 (13") have their horizontal and vertical processing IC hidden under a silver can. A shiny metal top behind the "VERTICAL HEIGHT" and "HORIZONTAL FREQUENCY" control prove this is an Electrohome monitor.

The WELLS GARDNER K4906 (19") and K4806 (13") have their horizontal and vertical processing IC out in the open directly behind the "VERTICAL HOLD" control.

The **ZENITH** C019MXRF06 (19") monitor has its horizontal and vertical processing IC way in back by the picture tube. The monitor also has large white cables going from the main board to the neck board.

K4906 (1st TYPE) — This monitor's identifying tags have BLACK ink printed on a white background. There is NO Vertical Damping Control. (This Control would be next to the Vertical Hold Control but this area is jumpered with a small wire instead.

K4906 (2nd TYPE) — This monitor's identifying tags have RED ink printed on a white background. There IS a Vertical Damping Control next to the Vertical Hold Control. The Damping Control provides a few more lines on the top of the monitor screen (monitor viewed as a normal T.V. would be) for any video game that may need these lines to fit the picture on the screen. Moving the Control may distort the top part of your picture (or the side, depending on the game and how the monitor is mounted) so go ahead and move it if you are having this type of problem. To accommodate this new feature, there are a few circuit changes.

ONE MAJOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO VERSIONS OF THE K4906 IS THE YOKE. They look the same but notice the part numbers:

K4906 WITHOUT the Damper Control: 2021111201

K4906 WITH the Damper Control: 2021111258

Since the companies like to change part numbers at the drop of a hat, the best thing to do is to request whatever part number is written on your yoke. If you should get the wrong yoke, the results will be:

Picture distortion.

Excessive brightness.

Too much or too little vertical picture size.

#### **CONTROLS YOU MAY NOT TOUCH**

Basically, on the Electrohome monitor, you can move any control you want **EXCEPT** for the B1 control. This sets the power supply voltage (ideally at 120 VDC) and is located right behind VERTICAL HOLD. The 13" Electrohome **DOES NOT** have this control. It may also be wise not to move the VERTICAL LINEARITY since this distorts the picture and is hard to reset perfectly. If you do move it, turn on the Cross Hatch Test Pattern of your game and try to get the squares to the point where they are equal in size by readjusting this Linearity Control.

On the Wells Gardner monitor, brightness is adjusted by the "BLACK LEVEL" Control which is right next to the Horizontal Frequency Control. Under the Focus Control is the "SCREEN" Control which you **DO NOT** touch. Yes, this control does adjust the brightness, but it is used to set the CRT bias and is adjusted at the factory. When Wells Gardner sets it, they mark the position with a black mark on the knob. If you move it, be sure to realign the mark and THEN set the BLACK LEVEL Control to the brightness you desire. So, other than the SCREEN control, you may adjust any of the controls.

The Zenith monitor has a 95 volt adjustment control. It is green and located behind the jack labeled 3D3. To discourage you from moving it, Zenith has placed a little glue on top of this control.

# Parts Interchangeability

Some parts can be interchanged on all of the monitors. Here are the rules:

- You CAN swap any resistor between monitors that has the same resistance, wattage rating, and tolerance.
- You CAN swap any capacitor between monitors that has the same capacitance and voltage rating.
- 3. You CAN swap many of the parts between the 19" and the 13" versions of each manufacturer's monitor. BUT, be certain to compare the manufacturers' part numbers to be positive the parts you want to interchange are identical. BE SURE you have read the section DIFFERENCES BE-TWEEN MONITORS which was covered earlier.
- 4. You MAY BE ABLE to swap picture tubes between monitors. In the past you could swap any picture tube, but due to rampant engineering changes and new monitor models being introduced, you would need a computer to keep track of what could be swapped. For more information on this subject, go to "PICTURE TUBE INTERCHANGEABILITY".
- 5. You CANNOT change any part that is a safety part, one that is shaded in gray on the schematic; it MUST be IDENTICAL to the original. To do otherwise IS DANGEROUS. For instance, the 13 inch Electrohome (G07-902) monitor "flyback" looks identical to the 19 inch Electrohome (G07-904) monitor "flyback". In fact, there is even a 19 inch Electrohome (G07-905) monitor (which is an obsolete model) with a similar looking "flyback". NONE OF THESE ARE INTERCHANGEABLE!!
- You CAN change any of the parts between the G07-904 and G07-907. They're essentially the same monitor except that the G07-907 has a vertically mounted picture tube.

If there is any doubt about what parts can be swapped between each manufacturer's 19 inch and 13 inch models, compare the manufacturer's part number between each one. If they match up, they are the same part.

# Picture Tube Interchangeability

#### 13" MONITORS

There are currently two 13" monitors being used: the Wells Gardner K4806 and the Electrohome G07-902. The picture tubes used are NOT interchangeable. The pins on the neck of the CRT will not fit in the socket should you use the wrong CRT.

Here is a chart for all the 13" color monitors Bally Midway uses.

ELECTROHOME G07-902 — 370ESB22 WELLS GARDNER K4806 — 370KSB22

#### 19" MONITORS

Here it gets a little tricky. All of the picture tubes will fit no matter which is used. But if you use the wrong one, you will have problems with purity and/or dynamic convergence.

Purity trouble means that the color won't be true. If you turn up the color control for one color, instead of seeing that solid color it will show blotches or blobs of other colors on the screen.

Trouble with dynamic convergence means that there will be color fringing around solid lines at the edges of the screen.

The only way to ensure that you avoid these problems is to get the right picture tube or the right substitute.

Here is a list of the 19" monitors and the **CORRECT** CRT numbers.

#### ALL ELECTROHOME G07-904 —

19VMNP22 RCA 19VMJP22 RAULAND 510UJB22 HITACHI

#### **WELLS GARDNER K4906 —**

19VLTP22 RCA 19VMLP22 ZENITH 19VMKP22 PHILLIPS

#### ZENITH CD19MXRF06 -

19VMLP22 ZENITH 19VLTP22 RCA 19VMKP22 PHILLIPS The factory recommended CRT type could change in the future for one reason or another, but the listed picture tubes will work. As a matter of fact, you can call another picture tube company to see if they have a replacement number to recommend...but caveat emptor — let the buyer beware.

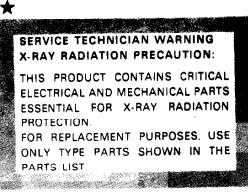
# Notes

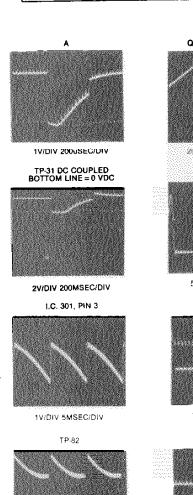
# Monitor Schematics

### 19" COLOR MONITOR SC MODELS 19K4901, 19K490

#### Power Supply Voltage and Symbols

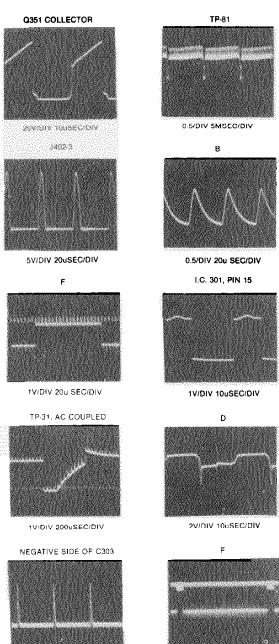
Symbol	Voltage	Operating Circuit
	15V	Vert. Osc. Sync Blanking CRT Cut-Off
0	130V	Horiz. Osc. Horz. Drive Horz. Output Vert. Output
•	175V	Video Output





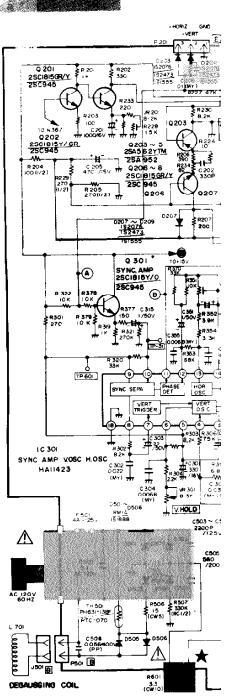
20V/DIV 5MSEG/DIV I C 301 PIN 13

1VDIV 200uSEC/DIV

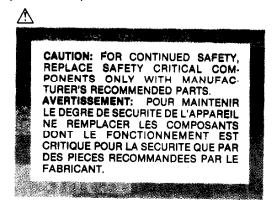


2V/DIV 5MSEC/DIV

1VDIV 2MSEC/D:V



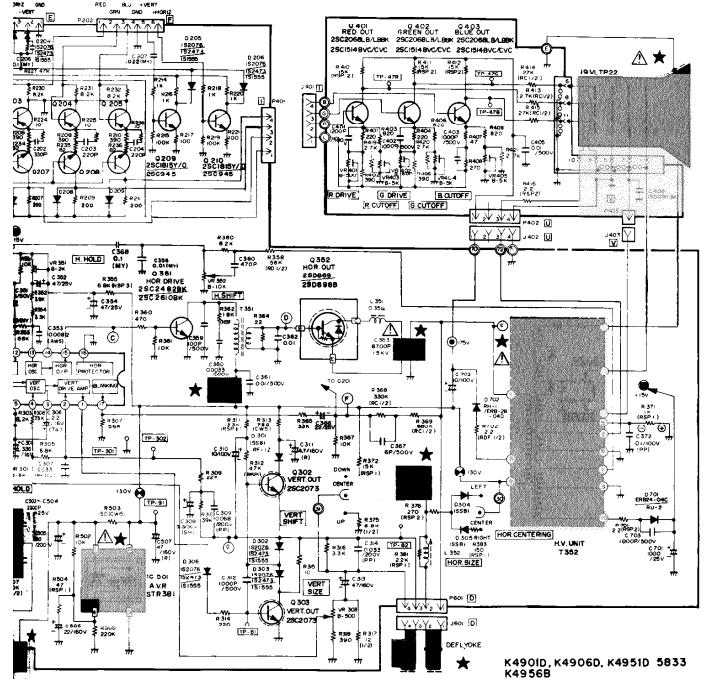
#### )R SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM 19K4906, 19K4951, 19K4956



#### OSCILLOSCOPE WAVEFORM PATTERN

The waveforms shown are as observed on the wide band oscilloscope with the monitor turned to a reasonably strong signal and a normal picture. The voltages shown on each waveform are the approximate peak amplitudes.

If the waveforms are observed on the oscilloscope with a poor high frequency response, the corner of the pulses will tend to be more rounded than those shown and the amplitude of any high frequency pulse will tend to be less.



#### REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

This monitor contains circuits and components included specifically for safety purposes.

For continued protection no changes should be made to the original design, and components shown in shaded areas of schematic, or △★ on parts list should be replaced with exact factory replacement parts. The use of substitute parts may create a shock, fire, radiation or other

hazard. Service should be performed by qualified personnel only.

#### **MAIN BOARD**

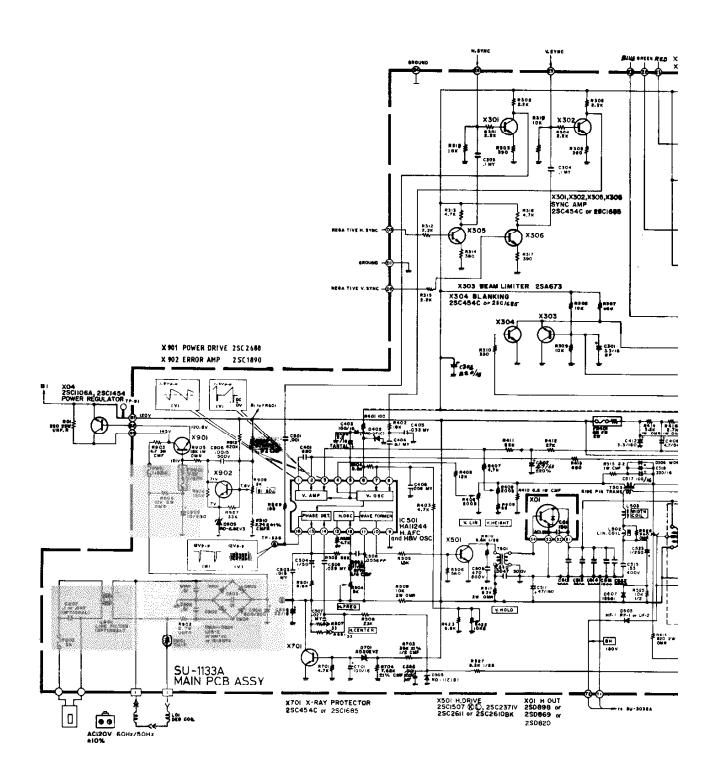
Rel. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
	RESI	STORS		RESI	STORS (CONT.)
R201	203X6500-645	1K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	Daco		•
R202	203X6500-523	30 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R369	203X5602-329	680K Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Comp.
R203	203X6500-405	100 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R370 R371	203X6501-002	33K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon
R204	203X6700-327	100 Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Carbon	R372	203X9014-584	1K Ohm, 5%, 1W Metal Oxide
R205	203X6700-421	270 Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Carbon	R375	203X9101-119 203X6700-763	12K Ohm, 5%, 1W Metal Oxide
R206	203X6500-540	390 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R376	203X9104-404	6.8K Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Carbon
R207	340X2201-934	200 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R377	203X <b>6500-447</b>	270 Ohm, 5%, 2W Metal Oxide
R208	203X6500-540	390 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R378	203X6500-886	150 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon 10K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon
R209	340X2201-934	200 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R379	203X6500-886	10K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon
R210	203X6500-540	390 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R380	203X6500-865	8.2K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon
R211	340X2201-934	200 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R381	203X6500-724	2.2K Ohm, 5%, 1W Metal Oxide
R214	203X6500-645	1K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R383	203X9014-387	150 Ohm, 5%, 1W Metal Oxide
R215	203X6501-126	100K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R502	203X6500-886	10K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon
R216	203X6500-645	1K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R503	204X1700-535	150 Ohm, 5%, 15W Metal Oxide
R217	203X6500-405	100 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R504	203X9014-267	47 Ohm, 5%, 1W Metai Oxide
R218	203X6500-645	1K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R505	203X6501-209	2.2K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon
R219	203X6501-126	100K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R506	203X9104-105	15 Ohm, 5%, 2W Metal Oxide
R220	203X6500-645	1K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R507	203X5602-185	330K Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Comp.
R221	203X6500-405	100 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	Δ★R601	204X1625-058	3.3 Ohm, 5%, 10W WW
R222	203X6500-762	3.3 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R701	203X9105-141	2.2 Ohm, 5%, 2W Metal Oxide
R224	203X6500-169	10 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	R702	203X6206-441	2.2 Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Carbon
R225	203X6500-169	10 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	VR201	204X2070-072	2K Ohm-B Semi-Fixed
R226	203X6500-169	10 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	VR301	204X2070-084	5K Ohm-B Semi-Fixed
R227	203X6501-044	47K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	VR303	204X2070-055	500 Ohm-B Semi-Fixed
R228	203X6500-645	1K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	VR351	204X2070-072	2K Ohm-B Semi-Fixed
R229	203X6700-421	270 Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Carbon	VR352	204X2070-072	2K Ohm-B Semi-Fixed
R230	203X6500-863	8.2K Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Comp.			
R231	203X6500-863	8.2K Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Comp.			
R232 R233	203X6500-863	8.2K Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Comp.			
R234	203X6500-468	180 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon		CADA	ACITORS
R235	340X2820-934 340X2820-934	82 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon			
R236	340X2820-934	82 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C201	203X0014-088	1000 uF, 16V, Electrolytic
R301	203X6500-508	82 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon 270 Ohm,5%, 1/4W Carbon	C202	202X7200-064	330 pF, 500V, Ceramic
R302	203X6500-863	8.2K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C203	202X7200-043	220 pF, 500V, Ceramic
R303	203X6500-863	8.2K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C204	202X7200-043	220 pF, 500V, Ceramic
R304	203X6500-724	2.2K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C205	203X0014-076	470 uF, 16V. Electrolytic
R305	203X6500-842	6.8K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C206	203X1810-149	0.1 uF, 125V Mylar
R306	203X6003-201	7.5K Ohm, 2%, 1/4W Carbon	C207	349X2232-109	.022 uF, 100V Mylar
R307	203X6500-825	5.6K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C301	203X0014-065	330 uF, 50V Electrolytic
R309	203X6500-965	22K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C302 C303	203X1600-563	0.033 uF, 50V Mylar
R310	203X6500-988	39K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C304	203X0629-037 203X1600-366	3.3 uF, 50V Electrolytic
R311	203X6500-762	3.3K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C306	203X0412-012	0.068 pF, 50V Mylar
R312	203X9014-741	4.7K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C307	203X1600-634	2.2 uF, 16V Tantal
R313	204X1450-537	1K Ohm, 5%, 5W Carbon	C308	203X1000-034 203X0025-174	0.033 uF, 50V Mylar
R314	203X6500-481	220 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C309	203X0025-174 203X1207-100	3.3 uF, 50V Electrolytic 0.068 uF, 100V PP
R315	203X6500-169	10 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C310	203X0629-061	10 uF, 100V Electrolytic
R316	203X6500-762	3.3K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C311	203X0041-025	10 uF, 160V Electrolytic
R317	203X6700-107	12 Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Carbon	C312	202X7050-248	1000 pF, 500V Ceramic
R318	203X6500-540	390 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C313	203X0040-052	47 uF, 160V Electrolytic
R319	203X6500-645	1K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C314	203X1201-265	0.033 uF, 200V PP
R320	203X6501-002	33K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C315	203X0629-023	1 uF, 50V Electrolytic
R321	203X6501-224	270K Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Carbon	C351	203X0629-023	1 uF, 50V Electrolytic
R322	203X6500-886	10K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C352	203X0619-045	47 uF, 25V Electrolytic
R351	203X6500-886	10K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C353	203X1190-015	0.0082 pF, 50V Mylar-PP
R352	203X6500-785	3.9K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C354	203X0619-045	47 uF, 25V Electrolytic
R353	203X6501-088	68K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C355	203X1600-366	0.0068 pF, 50V Mylar
R354	203X6500-762	3.3K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C356	202X7050-483	0.01 uF, 500V Ceramic
R355	203X9205-143	6.8K Ohm, 5%, 3W Metal Oxide	C359	202X8065-606	100 pF, 500V Ceramic
R358	203X5601-878	56K Ohm, 5%, 1/2W Carbon	C360	202X7050-366	0.0033 pF, 500V Ceramic
R360	203X6500-561	470 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C361	202X7050-483	0.01 uF, 500V Ceramic
R361	203X6500-886	10K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C362	202X7203-032	0.01 uF, 50V Ceramic
F362	203X9014-645	1.8K Ohm, 5%, 1W Metal Oxide	△★C363	203X1270-911	8700 pF, 1.5 KV PP
	204X1527-751	3.9K Ohm, 5%, 7W Metal Oxide	★C365	203X1201-265	0.33 uF, 200V PP
R363		00 Ot FAL 4/11/1 1			
R364	203X6500-246	22 Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C366	203X0019-026	22 uF, 25V Electrolytic
R364 R365	203X6500-246 203X6501-002	33K Ohm, 5%, 1/4W Carbon	C367	203X0019-026 202X8065-162	22 uF, 25V Electrolytic 6 pF, 500V Ceramic
R364	203X6500-246				

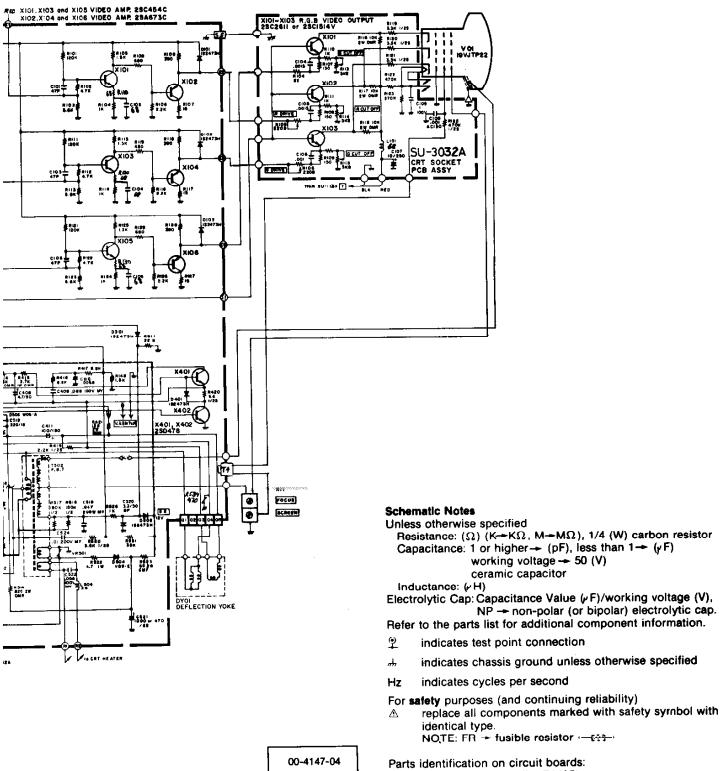
#### MAIN BOARD (CONT.)

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
	CAPACITO	RS (CONT.)		SEMICONDUC	TORS (CONT.)
C380	202X7200-087	470 uF, 500V Ceramic	Q206	200X3181-523	Transistor (NPN) 2SC1815GR
△ C501	203X1810-149	0.1 uF, 125V Mylar	Q207	200X3181-523	Transistor (NPN) 2SC1815GR
△ C502	202X7050-282	1500 pF. 500V Ceramic	Q208	200X3181-523	Transistor (NPN) 2SC1815GR
△ C503	202X7810-214	2200 pF, 125V Ceramic	Q209	200X3181-523	Transistor (NPN) 2SC1851GR
△ C504	202X7810-214	2200 pF, 125V Ceramic	Q210	200X3181-523	Transistor (NPN) 2SC1851GR
C505	203X0220-075	560 uF, 200V Electrolytic	Q301	200X3181-523	Transistor (NPN) 2SC1851GR
C506	203X0040-034	22 uF, 160V Electrolytic	Q302	200X3207-306	Transistor (NPN) 2SC2073LBGL2
C507	203X0041-057	47 uF. 160V Electrolytic	Q303	200X3207-306	Transistor (NPN) 2SC2073LBGL2
G701	203X0019-092	1000 uF, 25V Electrolytic	Q351	200X3248-217	Transistor (NPN) 2SC2482BK
C702	203X0634-061	10 uF, 100V Electrolytic	Q352	200X4589-802	Transistor (NPN) 2SD898B
C703	202X7050-248	1000 pF, 500V Ceramic	. IC301	200X2300-033	IC HA11423
0700		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Δ ★ IC501	200X2600-183	IC STR381
	SEMICON	IDUCTORS			
D203	201X2010-159	Diode, IS2076-27		TRANSFOR	MERS & COILS
D204	201X2010-159	Diode, IS2076-27	L351	201X4710-134	Coil, (RF Choke)
D205	201X2010-159	Diode, IS2076-27	L352	201X5000-083	Coil, Horiz. Size
D206	201X2010-159	Diode, IS2076-27	L352 L701	611X0004-007	Coil. Adg.
D207	201X2010-159	Diode, I\$2076-27	L701 T351	202X1300-080	Transformer, Hor. Drive
D208	201X2010-159	Diode, IS2076-27	Δ★ T352	200X9720-301	HV-Unit M-11
D209	201X2010-159	Diode, IS2076-27	₩   1302	200/9/20-301	TIV-OIRC W TI
D301	201X2010-165	Diode, ISS81		MISCE	LLANEOUS
D302	201X2010-159	Diode, IS2076-27			
D303	201X2010-159	Diode, IS2076-27	<b>∆</b> F501	204X7120-073	Fuse, 4 Amp. 125V Recep W Wire 3P-M-BG
D304	201X2120-009	Diode, RH-IV	J402	206X5008-632	
D305	201X2120-009	Diode, RH-IV	P201	204X9600-466	Plug, PWB 3P-J Plug, PWB 6P-Q
D306	201X2010-159	Diode, IS2076-27	P202	204X9601-477	Plug, PWB 6P-Q
<b>△</b> D501	201X3120-216	Diode, RM-1AV	P401	204X9600-298	Plug, PWB 4P-B
<b>▲</b> D502	201X3120-216	Diode, RM-1AV	P501	204X9600-249	Plug, PWB 2P-B Plug, PWB 4P-C
<b>▲</b> D503	201X3120-216	Diode, RM-1AV	P601	204X9600-304	
<b>△</b> D504	201X3120-216	Diode, RM-1AV	TH501	201X0100-112	Thermistor
D505	201X3120-216	Diode, RM-1AV			
D506	201X3120-216	Diode, RM-1AV		FINAL ASS	EMBLY PARTS
D701	201X2130-234	Diode, RU-2V			
D702	201X2120-009	Diode, RH-1V		△★ 88X0138-506	19VLTP22 Plx Tube
Q201	200X3181-523	Transistor (NPN) 2SC1815GR		205X9800-158	Lateral/Purity Assembly
Q202	200X3181-523	Transistor (NPN) 2SC1815GR		△ ★ 202X1111-201	Yoke Deflection
Q203	200X4056-260	Transistor (PNP) 2SA562-Y-TM		204X9301-255	CRT Socket
Q204	200X4056-260	Transistor (PNP) 2SA562-Y-TM		291X5004-262	Automatic Degaussing Coil Unit
Q205	200X4056-260	Transistor (PNP) 2SA562-Y-TM			

#### **NECK BOARD**

	RESIS	STORS		CAPA	CITORS
R401 R402 R403 R404 R405 R406 R407	203X6000-729 203X6500-540 203X6000-661 203X6000-729 203X6500-540 203X6000-661 203X6000-729	220 Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 390 Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 820 Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 220 Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 390 Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 820 Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 470 Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon	C401 C402 C403 C404 C405	202X7050-269 202X7050-248 202X7050-248 202X7050-282 202X7050-483	1200 pF, 500V Ceramic 1000 pF, 500V Ceramic 1000 pF, 500V Ceramic 1500 pF, 1.5KV Ceramic 0.01 uF, 500V Ceramic
R408 R409 R410 R411 R412	203X6000-998 203X6000-661 203X9104-824 203X9104-824 203X9104-824	270 Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 820 Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 15K Ohm, 5% 2W M.O. Forming 15K Ohm, 5% 2W M.O. Forming 15K Ohm, 5% 2W M.O. Forming	Q401 Q402 Q403	200X3206-800 200X3206-800 200X3206-800	Transistor (NPN) 2SC2068LB Transistor (NPN) 2SC2068LB Transistor (NPN) 2SC2068LB Transistor (NPN) 2SC2068LB
R413 R414 R415 R416 R419 R420 R421 VR401 VR402 VR403 VR404 VR405	203X6000 998 203X6000-998 203X6000-998 203X9105-154 203X6500-741 203X6500-741 203X6500-741 204X2115-014 204X2115-016 204X2115-006 204X2115-006	2.7K Ohm, 5% 1/2W Comp. 2.7K Ohm, 5% 1/2W Comp. 2.7K Ohm, 5% 1/2W Comp. 2.2 Ohm, 5% 1/2W Comp. 2.7K Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 2.7K Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 2.7K Ohm, 5% 1/4W Carbon 500 Ohm, -B Semi-Fixed 500 Ohm, -B Semi-Fixed 5K Ohm, -B Semi-Fixed 5K Ohm, -B Semi-Fixed 5K Ohm, -B Semi-Fixed 5K Ohm, -B Semi-Fixed	J401 P402 P403 P701	MISCEL 206X5009-296 204X9600-254 204X9600-981 204X9601-020	LANEOUS  RECEP W Wire 4P-E Plug, PWB 3P-A Plug, Pin 1P-D Plug, PWB 4P-E





00-4147-04 G07-CB0

e.g. SU1126A (R107 = R1107) SU3030A (R113 = R3113)

#### REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST-ELECTROHOME 19" MONITOR

Components identified by the  $\triangle$  symbol in the PARTS LIST and on the Schematic have special characteristics important to safety.

DO NOT degrade the safety of the set through improper servicing.

#### Abbreviations for Resistors and Capacitors

Resistor			Capacitor		
CR	:	Carbon Resistor	C Cap.	:	Ceramic Capacitor
Comp. R	:	Composition Resistor	М Сар.	:	Mylar Capacitor
OM R	;	Oxide Metal Film Resistor	E Cap.	:	Electrolytic Capacitor
V R	:	Variable Resistor	BP E Cap.	:	Bi-Polar (or Non-Polar)
MFR	:	Metal Film Resistor			Electrolytic Capacitor
CMF R	:	Coating Metal Film Resistor	MM Cap.	:	Metalized Mylar Capacitor
UNF R	;	Nonflammable Resistor	PP Cap.	:	Polypropylene Capacitor
FR	:	Fusible Resistor	MPP Cap.	:	Metalized PP Capacitor
			PS Cap.	:	Polystyrol Capacitor
			Tan. Cap.	:	Tantal Capacitor

NOTE: When ordering replacement parts please specify the part number as shown in this list including part name, and model number. Complete information will help expedite the order.

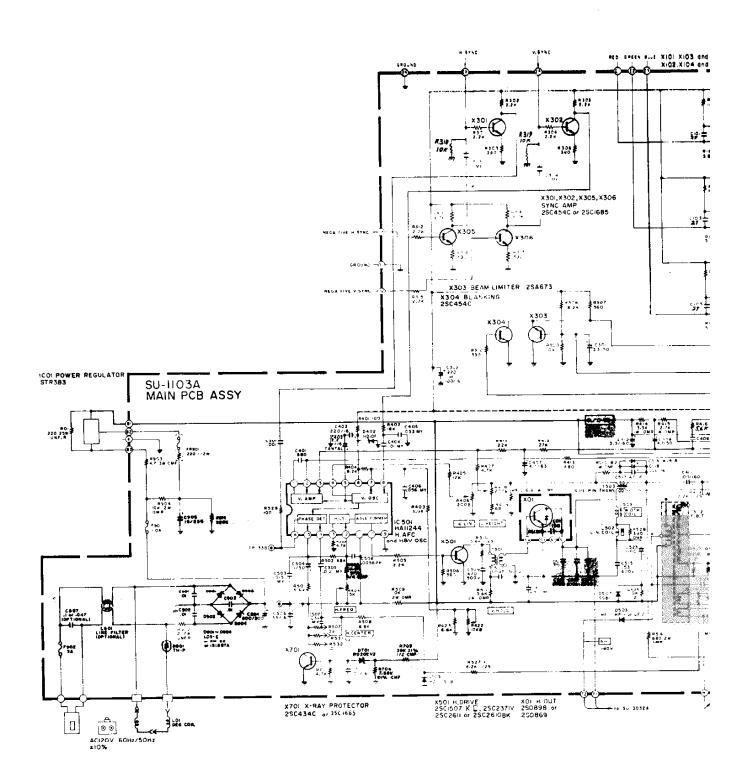
Use of substitute replacement parts which do not have the same safety characteristics as specified, may create shock, fire or other hazards. For maximum reliability and performance, all parts should be replaced by those having identical specifications.

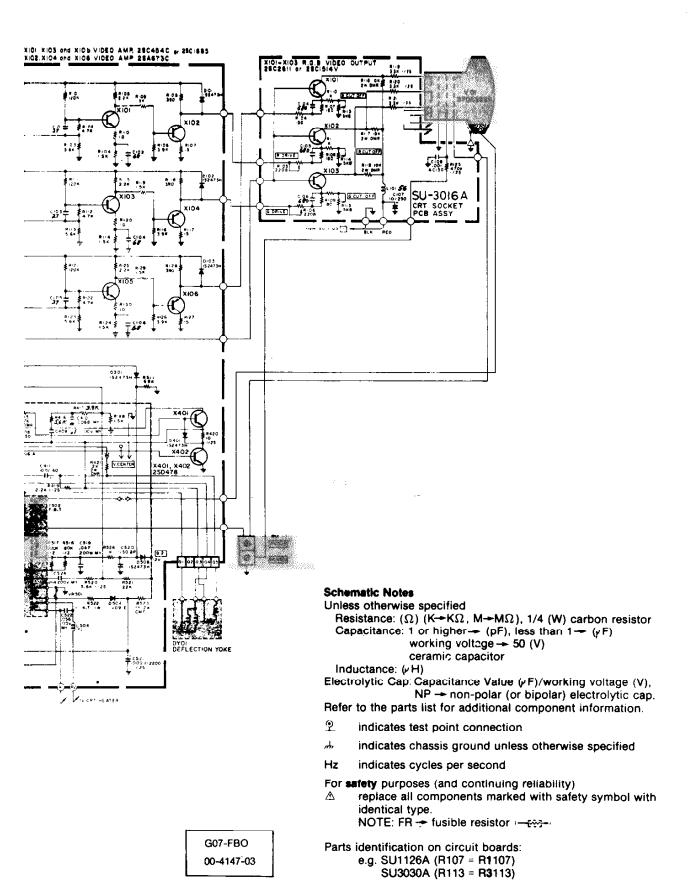
SERVICE REPLACEMENT PAI	RT	rs.	LIST
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#### Purity Shield Ass'y. Parts List

Symbol	<b>Description</b> Main P.C.B. Ass'y	Part Number SU-1133A	Symbol	<b>Description</b> Degaussing Coil	<b>Part Number</b> 21-1007-30
	CRT Socket P.C.B. Ass'y	SU-3032A	D911,		
	Purity Shield Ass'y	07-220083-03	D912	Rectifier 1 Amp 600V (2)	28-22-27
				Pin Terminal (2)	34-708-01
Outside	of the P.C.B. Ass'y			Pin Terminal Housing	34-709-01
Symbol	Description	Part Number		Purity Shield (2 pcs.)	35-3847-01
	Picture Tube 19"	17-7198-03		Purity Shield (2 pcs.)	35-3847-02
Δ		A29779-D=21-141-01	C911	Capacitor 100nF 10% 400V	48-171544-62
	PC Magnet	A75034-B=29-32-01	R921	Resistor, Wirewound 33Ω, 4W	42-113301-03
Δ	ΔFlyback Transf.	A29951-B		Fire Retardant Term. Strip 4 Lug	34-492-09
Δ	ΔHVR	A46600-A			
R05	UNF Resistor 220Ω,25W K	QRF258K-221	CRT Soci	ket P.C.B. Ass'y (SU-3032A) Pa	arts List
C04	C Capacitor 150pF, AC1.5KV	QCZ0101-005		(01)10.2.7.20, (00 0002.7,1.	
XQ1	Si. Transistor	2\$D870	Resistors		
X02	Si. Transistor	2SC1106A	Symbol	Description	Part Number
SC	Screw #8-%	31-610818-06	R3105	V R 200	QVZ3234-022
SC	Screw ¼ x ¾ Pix Tube Mtg. (4)	31-601418-12	R3106	V R 200	QVZ3234-022
WA	Pyramidal Lock Washer (4)	33-255-01	R3113	V R 5K	QV73234-053
	Nut Retainer, Pix Tube Mtg. (4)	33- <del>494-</del> 01	R3114	V R 5K	QVZ3234-053
	Clip—P.C.B. Support	33-629-02	R3115	V R 5K	QVZ3234-053
	Standoff	33-670-010R-02	R3116	OM R 10KΩ2W J	QRG029J-103
	Wire Terminal (Gnd. Strap)	34-228-03	R3117	OM R 10KΩ2W J	QRG029J-103
	Terminal Lug (Gnd.)	34-33-04	R3118	OM R 10KΩ2WJ	QRG029J-103
	Groundstrap Assy.	34-574-02	R3119	Comp. R 3.3KΩ½W K	QRZ0039-332
	Grounding Spring	35-212-03	R3120	Comp. R 3.3KΩ½W K	QRZ0039-332
	Wire Hook (Gnd. Strap)	35-3053-02	R3121	Comp. R 3.3KΩ½W K	QRZ0039-332
	Purity Shield Holddown Clamp	35-2348-01	Capacitors		
	Support Brkt. RH	35-3890-01	Symbol	Description	Part Number
	Support Brkt. LH	35-3890-02	C3107	E Cap. 10uF 250V A	QEW53EA-106
	Chassis Base	38-449-02	C3108	C Cap. 1000pF DC1400V P	QCZ9001-102M
	Yoke Wedge (3)	39-1233-01	50100	C Sup. 1000pt 201400V1	GOECOCI ICEM

CRT Socket P.C.B. Ass'y (SU-3032A) Parts List (Cont.)			Main PCB Ass'y (SU-1133A) Parts List (Cont.)		
Coils			Colls		
Symbol	Description	Part Number	Symbol	Description	Part Number
•	•		L1502	Linarity Coil	A39835
L3101	Peaking Coil	QQL043K-101	L1503	Width Coil	C30380-A
Semi- conductors			L1504	Heater Choke	C30445-A
Symbol	Description	Part Number	Transformers		
X3101	Si. Transistor	2SC1514VC	Symbol	Description	Part Number
X3102	Si. Transistor	2SC1514VC	T1501	Hor. Drive Transf.	A46022-BM
X3103	Si. Transistor	2SC1514VC			
A3103	SI. ITALISISIOI	200101440	T1503	Side Pin Transf.	C39050-A
Miscelianeous			Cami		
Symbol	Description	Part Number	Semi- conductors		
Δ	∆CRT Socket	A76068			B4 N
_		5555	Symbol	Description	Part Number
M-1- DOD 4	-1- (OH 4400A) B- 4- 11-1		IC1501	IC	HA11244
Main PCB As	ss'y (SU-1133A) Parts List		X1101	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
Resistors			X1102	Si. Transistor	2SA673(C)
Symbol	Description	Part Number	X1103	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
-			X1104	Si. Transistor	2SA673(C)
R1406	V R 200Ω	QVZ3230-002		- '	• •
R1408	V R 200 <i>Ω</i>	QVZ3230-002	X1105	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
R1410	CMF R 6.8Ω1WJ	QRX019J-6R8	X1106	Si. Transistor	2SA673(C)
R1414	OM R 3.3KΩ1WJ	QRG019J-332	X1301	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
R1415	OM R 2.7KΩ1WJ	QRG019J-272	X1302	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
	_		X1303	Si. Transistor	2SA673(C)
R1421	OM R 12KΩ2W J	QRG026J-123Z	X1304	Si. Transistor	28C1685(R)
R1422	V R 10KΩ	QVZ3230-014	X1305	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
<b>∆FR1401</b>	ΔF R 68Ω2W K	QRH024K-680M			
<b>∆</b> R1503	ΔCMF R 11.8KΩ¼W+1%	QRV142F-1182	X1401	Si. Transistor	2SD478
R1504	V R 5ΚΩ	QVZ3230-053	X1402	Si. Transistor	2SD478
			X1501	Si. Transistor	23C2610BK '
R1509	OM R 10KΩ2W J	QRG026J-103Z	X1901	Si. Transistor	2SC2688 (K.L.M.)
R1512	OM R 8.2KΩ2WJ	QRG026J-822Z	X1902	Si. Transistor	2SC1890A (E.F.)
R1514	OM R 820Ω2W J	QRG026J-821Z	D1101	Si. Diode	W06A
R1515	CMF R 8.2Ω1W J	QRX019J-8R2	D1102	Si. Diode	W06A
R1522	CMF R 4.7Ω1WJ				
		QRX019J-4R7	D1103	Si. Diode	W06A
R1523	OM R 68Ω2W J	QRG026J-680Z	D1301	Si. Diode	1SZ473H
R1528	OM R 390Ω1W J	QRG019J-391	D1401	Si. Diode	1SZ473H
R1534	. ZN R	ERZ-C05ZK471	D1402	Zener Diode	RD10F(C)
VR1501	ZN R	ERZ-C05ZK271	D1503	Si. Diode	HF-1
			D1504	Si. Diode	V09E
ΔR1703	· -	QRV122F-3902			
ΔR1704	ΔCMF R 7.68KΩ¼W+1%	QRV142F-7681	D1505	Zener Diode	RD11E(B)
ΔR1901	△Posistor	A75414	D1506	Si. Diode	W06A
R1902	UNF R 2Ω7WK	QRF076K-2R0	D1507	Si. Diode	1SS81
R1903	CMF R 4.7Ω3WJ	QRX039J-4R7	D1508	Si. Diode	1SZ473H
R1904	OM R 10KΩ2W J	QRG026J-103Z	∆D1701	∆Zener Diode	RD20EV2
R1905	OM R 18KΩ1WJ	QRG019J-183	△D1901	∆Si. Diode	1S1887A
	_		∆D1902	∆Si. Diode	1S1887A
<b>∆</b> Q1908	ΔCMF R 47Ω½W+1%	QRV122F-470Z		∆Si. Diode	
·∆\R1909	<b>V</b> R 2KΩ	QVP5A0B-023E	△D1903		1S1887A
R1910	$\triangle$ CMF R 2.74K $\Omega$ ¼W+1%	QRV142F-274I	ΔD1904	∆Si. Diode	1S1887A
∆FR1901	ΔF R 220Ω½W K	QRH124K-221M	<b>∆</b> D1905	∆Zener Diode	RD6.8EV3
			Missellanas		
Capacitors			Miscellaneous	Daniel W.	Book M
Symbol	Description	Part Number	Symbol	Description	Part Number
C1301	BPE Cap. 3.3uF 50V A	QEN6111A-335Z	∱F1901	∆Fuse 1.25A	QMF53U1-1R25S
C1402	Tan Cap. 2.2uF 16V K	QEE51CK-225B	∆F1902	∆UL Fuse 3A	QMF66U1-3R0S
	·				
C1407	E Cap. 4.7uF 6.3V A	QEW51JA-475	+		
C1411	E Cap. 100uF 160V A	QEW52CA-107			
C1412	E Cap. 3.3uF 160V A	QEW52CA-335			
C1508	PP Cap. 5600uF 50V J	QFP31HJ-562			
∆C1512	ΔPP Cap. 2000pF DC1500V J	QFZ0082-202			
ΔC1513	ΔPP Cap. 2000pF DC1500V J	QFZ0082-202			
∆C1514	△PP Cap. 2000pF DC1500V J	QFZ0082-202			
C1515	PP Cap. 0.53uF DC1200V J	QFZ0067-534			
C1520	BPE Cap. 3.3uF 50V A	QEN61HA-335Z			
C1523	E Cap. 1uF 160V A	QEW62CA-105Z			
C1524	M Cap. 0.1uF 200V K	QFM720K-104M			
ΔC1531	∆PP Cap. 2000pF DC1500V J	QFZ0082-202			
	•				
<b>∆</b> C1532	△PP Cap. 1500pF DC1500V J	QFZ0082-152			
C1904	E Cap.	QEY0034-001			
C1905	E Cap. 10uF 250V A	QEW52EA-106			





### REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST-ELECTROHOME 13" MONITOR

Components identified by the  $\triangle$  symbol in the PARTS LIST and on the Schematic have special characteristics important to safety.

DO NOT degrade the safety of the set through improper servicing.

### **Abbreviations for Resistors and Capacitors**

Resistor			Capacitor		
CR	:	Carbon Resistor	C Cap.	:	Ceramic Capacitor
Comp. R	:	Composition Resistor	M Cap.	:	Mylar Capacitor
OM R V R		Oxide Metal Film Resistor Variable Resistor	E Cap. BP E Cap.		Electrolytic Capacitor Bi-Polar (or Non-Polar)
MER	:	Metal Film Resistor	БР Е Сар.	•	Electrolytic Capacitor
CMF R	:	Coating Metal Film Resistor	MM Cap.	. :	Metalized Mylar Capacitor
UNF R	:	Nonflammable Resistor	PP Cap.	:	Polypropylene Capacitor
FR	:	Fusible Resistor	MPP Cap.	:	Metalized PP Capacitor
			PS Cap.	:	Polystyrol Capacitor
			Tan. Cap.	:	Tantal Capacitor

NOTE: When ordering replacement parts please specify the part number as shown in this list including part name, and model number. Complete information will help expedite the order.

Use of substitute replacement parts which do not have the same safety characteristics as specified, may create shock, fire or other hazards. For maximum reliability and performance, all parts should be replaced by those having identical specifications.

### SERVICE REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

Chassis Base

СН

### Main P.C.B. Ass'y (SU-1103A) Parts List

			Resistors				
Symbo	Description	Part Number	Symbol	Descri	ptic	on .	Part Number
•	Main P.C.B. Ass'y	SU-1103A	R1406	٧	R	200Ω	QVZ3230-022
	CRT Socket P.C.B. Ass'y	SU-3016A	R1408	V	R	200₽	QVZ3230-022
			R1410	CMF	R	6.8Ω1W J	QRX019J-6R8
Outsid	le of the P.C.B. Ass'y		R1414	ОМ	R	3.3KΩ1W J	QRG019J-332
Symbo	ol Description	Part Number	R1415	ОМ	R	2.7KΩ1W J	QRG019J-272
<b>∆</b> vo1	∆Picture Tube 13"	370ESB22(E)	R1421	ОМ	R	12KΩ2W J	QRG029J-123
<b>∆</b> DY01	△Deflection Yoke	C29123-V	R1422	٧	R	10KΩ	QVZ3224-014H
	PC Magnet	A76366-A	∆FR1401	ΔF	R	68Ω2W K	QRH024K-680M
	Wedge	C30006	<b>∆</b> R1503	$\Delta$ CMF	R	11.8Ω¼W +1%	QRV142F-1182
	△Flyback Transf.	A19183-A	R1504	V	R	5KΩ	QVZ3230-053
ΔR11	∆Focus V R	A46606-A	R1509	OM	R	10K <i>Ω</i> 2W J	QRG029J-103
<b>∆</b> R05	UNF Resistor 220  25W. K	QRF258K-221	R1511	ОМ	R	5.6KΩ2W J	QRG029J-562
<b>∆</b> C04	△C Capacitor 150pF, A C1.5KV	QCZ0101-005	R1514	ОМ	R	680Ω2W J	QRG029J-681
X01	Si. Transistor	2SD869	R1515	CMF	R	8.2 <b>റ</b> 1W J	QRX019J-8R2
IC01	IC Regulator	STR383	R1522	CMF	R	4.7Ω1W J	QRX019J-4R7
L01	Degaussing Coil	21-1007-31	R1523	ОМ	R	56.Ω2W J	ORG029J-560
	Degaussing Coil Pin Terminal (2)	34-708-01	R1528	OM	R	390Ω1W J	ORG019J-391
	Degaussing Coil Pin Terminal		R1534	ZN	R		ERZ-C05ZK471
	Housing	34-709-01	VR1501	ZN	R		ERZ-C05DK271
	Groundstrap Ass'y	34-697-04	<b>∆</b> R1703	$\Delta$ CMF	R	39KΩ½W +1%	QRV122F-3902
	Groundstrap Wire Terminal	34-228-03	<b>∆</b> R1704	∆CMF	R	7.68KΩ¼W +1%	QRV142F-7681
	Groundstrap Spring (2)	35-3560-01	<b>∆R19</b> 01	△Posist	or		A75414
BR	Support Bracket RH	35-3919-01	R1902	UNF	R	2Ω7W K	QRF076K-2R0
BR	Support Bracket LH	35-3919-02	R1903	CME	R	5.6Ω3W J	GHX0331-5HB
SC	SCREW 10-1/2 Pix Tube Mtg. (4)	31-631018-08	R1904	OM	R	10KΩ2W J	QRG026J-103Z
W.A	Pyramidal Lockwasher (4)	33-255-01	<b>∆FR1901</b>	$\Delta$ F	R	2200%W K	ORH124K-221M
	Clip P.C.B. Support (2)	33-629-02					
	Ground Lug	34-33-04					

38-452-01

Main P.C.B.	ASS'Y (SU-1103A) Parts List	
Capacitors		
Symbol	Description	Part Number
C1402	Tan. Cap. 2.2uF 16V K	QEE51CK-225B
C1411	E Cap. 100uF 160V A	QEW52CA-107
C1412	E Cap. 3.3uF 160V A	QEW52CA-335
C1508	PP Cap. 5600pF 50V J	QFP31HJ-562
C1511	E Cap. 47uF 160V A	QEW52CA-476S
∆C1512	△PP Cap. 2000pF DC1500V J	QFZ0082-202
<b>∆</b> C1513	△PP Cap. 2000pF DC1500V J	QFZ0082-202
<b>∆</b> C1514	△PP Cap. 2500pF DC1500V J	QFZ0082-252
C1515	PP Cap. 0.53uF DC1200V K	QFZ0067-534
C1520	BPE Cap. 1uF 50V A	QEN61HA-105Z
C1524	M Cap. 0.1uF 200V K	QFM72DK-682M
C1904	E Cap.	QEY0034-001
C1905	E Cap. 10uF 250V A	QEW52EA-106
∆C1907	△MM Cap. 0.1uF AC150V Z	QFZ9008-104
Coils		
Symbol	Description	Part Number
L1501	Peaking Coil	A75360-6
L1502	Liniarty Coil	A39934
L1503	Width Coil	C30380-A
L1504	Heater Choke	C30333-A
L1901	Line Filter	A39475-J

### Transformers

Symbol	Description	Part Number
T1501	Hor, Drive Transf.	A46022-BM
T1503	Side Pin Transf.	C39050-A

# Semi-conductors

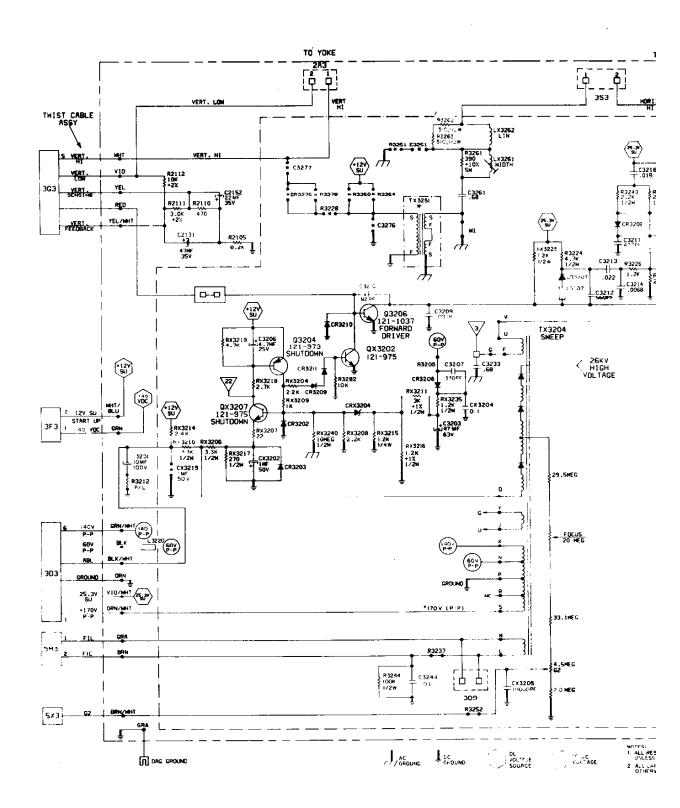
conductor	S	
Symbol	Description	Part Number
IC1501	I.C.	HA11244
X1101	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
X1102	Si. Transistor	2SA673(C)
X1103	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
X1104	Si. Transistor	2SA673(C)
X1105	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
X1106	Si. Transistor	2SA673(C)
X1301	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
X1302	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
X1303	Si. Transistor	2SA673(C)
X1304	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
X1305	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(R)
X1401	Si. Transistor	2SD478
X1402	Si. Transistor	2\$D478
X1501	Si. Transistor	2SC2610BK
X1701	Si. Transistor	2SC1685(P-S)
D1101	Si. Diode	W06A
D1102	Si. Diode	W06A
D1103	Si. Diode	W06A
D1301	Si. Diode	1S2473H
D1401	Si. Diode	1S2473H
D1402	Zener Diode	RD10F(C)
D1503	Si. Diode	HF-1
D1504	Si. Diode	V09E
D1505	Zener Diode	RD11E(B)
D1506	Si. Diode	W06A 1SS81
D1507	Si. Diode	1S2473H
D1508	Si. Diode	D20EV2
<b>∆</b> D1701	AZener Diode	1S1887A
AD1901	∆Si. Diode	1S1887A
AD1902	∆Si. Diode	1S1887A
∆D1903	∆Si. Diode	1S1887A
∆D1904	∆Si. Diode	1010077

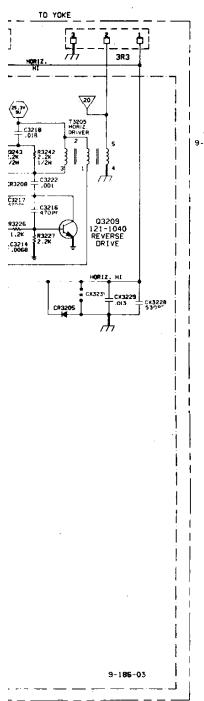
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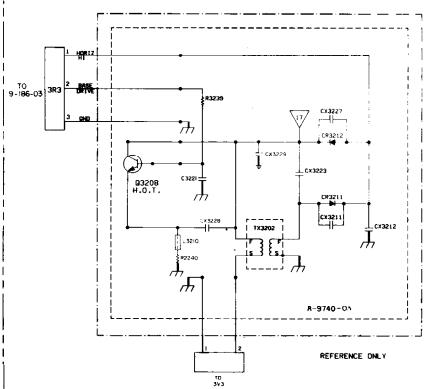
### Miscellaneous

Symbol	Description
∆F1901	∆Fuse 1A
<b>∆</b> F1902	∆UL Fuse 3A

	P.C.B. Ass'y (SU-3016A) F	Parts List
Resistors		B. 4 M
Symbol	Description	Part Number
R3105	V R 200Ω	QVZ3234-022
R3106	V R 200Ω	QVZ3234-022
R3113	V R 5KΩ	QVZ3234-053
R3114	V R 5KΩ	QVZ3234-053
R3115	V R 5KΩ	QVZ3234-053
R3116	OM R 10KΩ2W J	QRG029J-103
R3117	OM R 10KΩ2W J	QRG029J-103
R3118	OM R 10KΩ2W J	QRG029J-103
R3119	Comp. R 3.3KΩ½W K	QRZ0039-332
R3120	Comp. R 3.3KΩ½W K	QRZ0039-332
R3121	Comp. R 3.3KΩ½W K	QRZ0039-332
Capacitors		
Symbol	Description	Part Number
C3107	E Cap. 10uF 250V A	QEW52EA-106
C3108	C Cap. 1000pF DC1400V P	QCZ9001-102M
Coils		
Symbol	Description	Part Number
L3101	Peaking coil	QQL043K-101
Semicondu		
Symbol	Description	Part Number
X3101	Si. Transistor	2SC2611
X3102	Si. Transistor	2SC2611
X3103	Si. Transistor	2SC2611
Miscellane		
Symbol	Description	Part Number
Δ	CRT Socket	A75522







SCHEMATIC FOR 9-186-03 SWEEP BOARD RGB COLOR MONITOR							
ZENITH ISSUE PADIO CORP. B 9-186							
M051-00087-A021							

TOTES

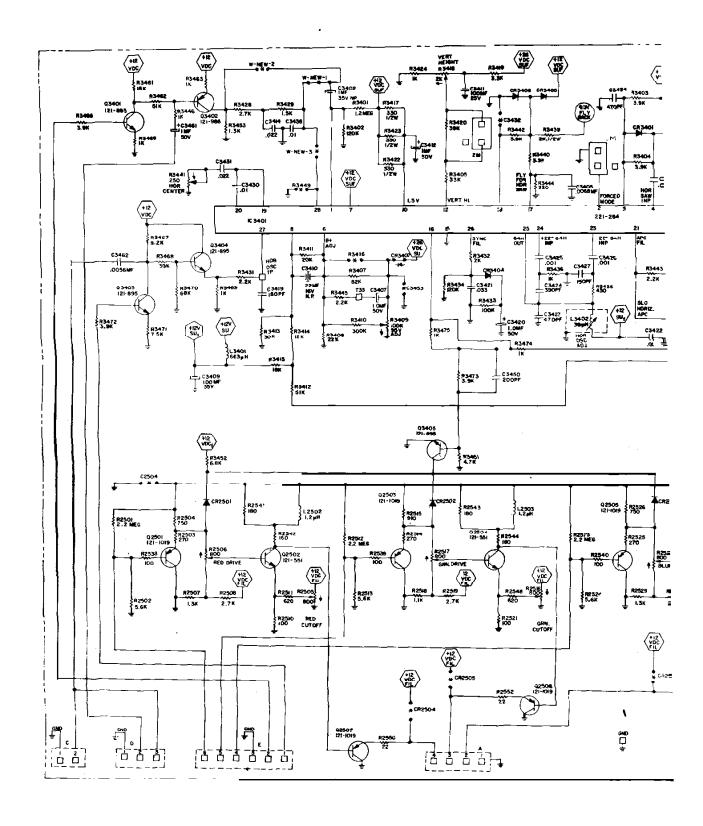
LALL RESISTORS APE I/A WATT FILM 15% TOLERANCE
UYLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIEE.

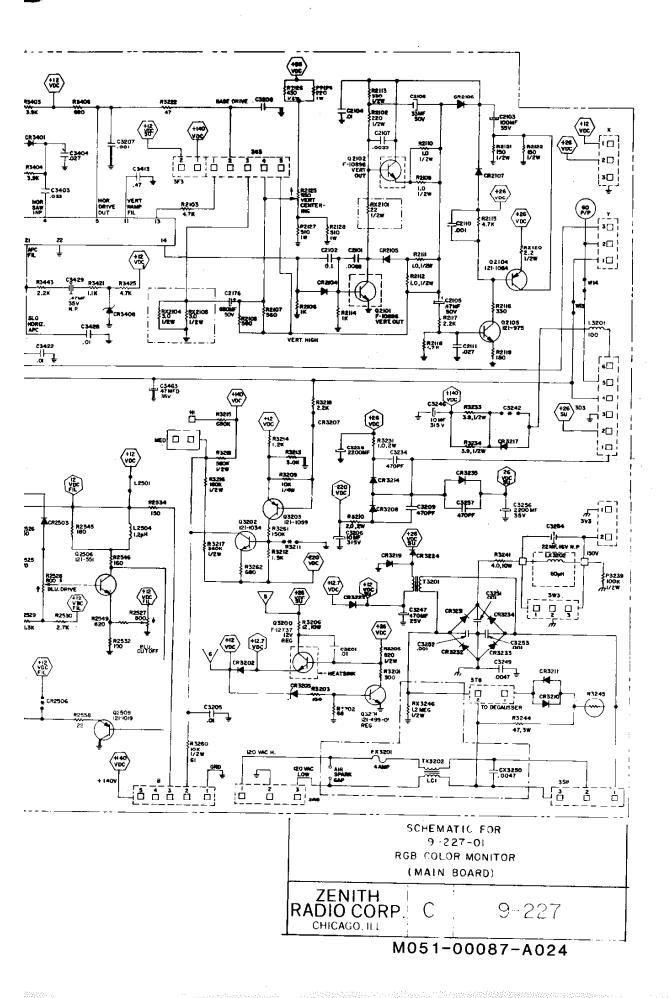
ALL LANGUISTORS ARE IN MICROFAHADS UNLESS
OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

## **SWEEP BOARD (9-186-03)**

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
	CAP	ACITORS		TRANSFOR	RMERS & COILS
C2131	22-7508	47 MF, 35V, ±20% Flectrolytic	L3207	149-454	Core. Ferrite Bead
C2152	22-7508-01C	22 MF, 35V, ±20% Electrolytic	L3220	F-13834	Core & Sleeving Assy. (149-509-01)
C3201	22-7410-05	10 MF, 100V, ±20% Electrolytic	LX3261	20-3976	Coil Width
CX3202	22-7710-01C	1 MF, 50V, +50%-10% Electrolytic	LX3262	20-3975	Coil, Linearity, with 205-271 Hot MI
C3203	22-7711-08C	47 MF, 63V, +50%-10% Electrolytic	T3205	95-3344	Transformer, Horizontal Driver
CX3204	22-7773-24A	0.1 MF, 100V, ±5% Polyester	TX3204	95-3581-01	Transformer, Sweep
CX3205	22-7523-01	0.01 MF, 2KV, ±20% Disc			
C3206	22-7708-04C	4.7 MF, 25V, +50%-10% Electrolytic		RES	SISTORS
C3207	22-5665	330 PF, 1000V, ±10% Disc	DOLOS	63-9921-94	
C3209	22-7242	0.0018 MF. 200V. +10% Disc	R2105		8.2K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
C3211	22-7777-20B	0.047 MF, 200V, ±10% Polyester	R2110	63-9921 64	470K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
C3212	22-7234	560 PF, 500V, ±10% Disc	R2111	63-9919-83	3K Ohm, ±2% 1/4W Film
C3212	22-7775-16A	0.022 MF, 100V, ±20% Polyester	R2112	63-9919-96	10K Ohm, ±2% 1/4W Film
C3214	22-7775-10A	0.0068 MF, 100V, ±20% Polyester	RX3204	63-9921-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
G3216	22-5684	470 PF, 500V, ±20% Disc	RX3206	63-7805	3.3K Ohm, ±5% 1/2W Carbon
C3217	22-5684	470 PF, 500V, ±20% Disc	RX3207	63-9921-32	22 Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
C3218	22-7774-15C	0.018 MF, 100V, ±10% Polyester	RX3208	63-10235-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
	22-7742-10	0.001 MF, 50V, ±10% Axial	RX3209	63-10235-72	1K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
C3222			RX3210	63-7805	3.3K Ohm, ±5% 1/2W Carbon
CX3228	22-6466 22-7672-07	530 PF. 3KV. ±10% Disc	RX3211	63 10810 07	3K Ohm, ±1% 1/2W Film
CX3229		0.013 MF, 1.6KV, ±5% Polypropylene	RX3214	63-10233-81	2. <b>4</b> K Ohm, ±2% 1/4W Film
C3233	22-7728	0.68 MF, 200V, ±10% Polyester	RX3216	63-10810-06	1.2K Ohm, ±1% 1/2W Film
C3244	22-7566-24	0.1 MF, 250V, ±10% Polyester	RX3217	63- <i>7</i> 760	270 Ohm, ±5% 1/2W Carbon
C3261	22 <b>-</b> 7 <del>6</del> 83-01	0.68 MF, 200V, ±5% Polypropylene	RX3215	63-10235-98	12K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
	CENTOC	MOLIOTORO	RX3218	63-10235-82	2.7K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
	SEMICO	ONDUCTORS	RX3219	63-10235-88	4.7K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
CR3202	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage	R3224	63-9946-88	4.7K Ohm, ±5% 1/2W Film
CR3203	103-330A	Diode, Low Voltage	R3225	63-10836-68	680 Ohm, ±5% 2W Wire Wound
CRX3204	103 308A	Diode, Zener	R3226	63-10235-74	1.2K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
CR3205	103-305	Diode, Damper	R3227	63-10235-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
CR3206	103-284A	Diode, Low Voltage	RX3235	63-10810-06	1.2K Ohm, ±1% 1/2W Film
CR3207	103-295-01A	Diode, Low Voltage	RX3240	53-10657-04	10 Meg Ohm, ±20% 1/2W Carbon
0110201	100 200 0111	(used with 149-454)	R3242	63-10243-80	2.2K Ohm. ±5% 1/2W Film
CR3208	103-295-01A	Diode, Low Voltage	R3243	63-10243-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5% 1/2W Film
CR3209	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage	R3244	63-7868	100K Ohm, ±5% 1/2W Carbon
CR3210	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage	R3261	63-10444-86	390 Ohm, ±10% 5W Wire Wound
CR3211	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage	R3262	63-10565-65	510 Ohm, ±10% 1/2W Film
QX3202	121-975	Transistor, NPN	R3263	63-10565-65	510 Ohm, ±10% 1/2W Film
QX3204	121-973	Transistor, PNP, Shutdown	R3282	63-10235-96	10K Ohm, ±5% 1/4W Film
Q3206	121-1037	Transistor, NPN, Forward Driver	,,000	00 10200-00	
QX3207	121-975	Transistor, NPN, Shutdown			
Q3209	121-1040	Transistor, NPN, Reverse Driver			

# ZENITH MONITOR — SWEEP BOARD REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST





# ZENITH MONITOR — MAIN BOARD REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

В	oard				Вог	ard			
9-227	9-227 -01		Part No.	Description	0.007	9-227		<b>5</b>	
	-01	Nei. No.	RESIST(	Description	9-227	-01		Part No.	Description
v	v	DV0101						STORS (C	•
X	X	RX2101 R2102	63-10565-32 63-10243-56		X	Х	R2518 R2519	63-10235-73	1.1K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
â	â	R2103	63-10235-88	,	^	Х	R2519	<b>63-102</b> 35-93 <b>63-102</b> 35-82	7.5K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 2.7K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
X	X	RX2104		,,	х	^	R2520	63-10235-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
X	Х	RX2105			â		R2521	63-10235-50	120 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
×	×	R2106	63-10235-72			×	R2521	63-10235-48	100 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х	Х	R2107	63-10235-66		X		R2522	63-10235-74	1.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
X	X	R2108	63-10235-66		X		R2523	63-10236-28	220K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
X	X	R2109	63-10565	1 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film		X	R2523	63-10236-52	2.2 Meg Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
X	X	R2110 R2111	63-10565 63-10565	1 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film	X	X	R2524	63-10235-90	5.6K Ohm, +5%, 1/4W Film
â	â	R2112	63-10565	1 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film 1 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film	X	х	R2525 R2525	63-10235-56	220 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
â	â	R2113	63-10243-60		x	^	R2526	63-10235-58 63-10235-80	270 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
x	â	R2114		1K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	^	Х	R2526	63-10235-69	2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 750 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
X	x	R2115	63-10235-88		×	^	R2527	63-10857-31	5K Ohm, Control-Rotary
X	Х	R2116	63-10235-60				.,		Single-Blue
Х	Х	R2117	63-10235-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film		Х	R2527	63-10857-26	800 Ohm, Control-Rotary
Х	Х	R2118	63-10235-88	4.7K Ohm, ±5%, 1/ <b>4W Film</b>					Single-Blue Cut-Off
X	X	R2119	63-10235-54	180 Ohm, ±5%, 1/ <b>4W</b> Film	Х		R2528	63-10857-30	1K Ohm, Control-Rotary
X	X	R2120	63-10565-08	2.2 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film					Single-Yellow
X X	X X	R2121	63-10243-52	150 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film		Х	R2528	63-10857-26	800 Ohm, Control-Rotary
â	X	R2122 R2125	63-9023-02	150 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2 <b>W</b> Film	v		00500	00 40005 70	Single-Blue Drive
^	^	NZ 123	03-9023-02	550 Ohm, ±20%, Control- Rotary Single-GRA	Х	х	R2529 R2529	63-10235-76	1.5K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	X	R2126	63-10243-66		x	^	R2530	63-10235-75 63-10235-93	1.3K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 7.5K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х		R2126	63-10243-53	160 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film	^	х	R2530	63-10235-82	2.7K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	Х	R2127		750 Ohm, ±5%, 1W Carbon	х	•	R2531	63-10235-80	
Х		R2128	63-10243-66		X		R2532	63-10235-50	120 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	Х	R2128	63-6058	510 Ohm, ±5%, 1W Carbon		X	R2532	63-10235-48	100 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	Х	R2129		510 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Carbon	Х		R2533	63-10235-74	1.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х	.,	R2501	63-10236-28				R2534	63-10235-52	150 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
v	X	R2501		2.2 Meg Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	X		R2535	63-10235-52	150 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
X X	X	R2502	63-10235-90		X		R2536	63-10235-52	150 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
^	Х	R2503 R2503	63 10235-56	220 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 270 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	X		R2537	63-10235-52	150 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
х	^	R2504	63-10235-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	Х	Х	R2538 R2538	63-10235-56 63-10235-48	220 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
^	Х	R2504		750 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	x	^	R2539	63-10235-56	100 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 220 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х		R2505	63-10857-11			х	R2539	63-10235-48	100 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
				Single-RED	X		R2540	63-10235-56	220 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	Х	R2505	63-10857-27	800 Ohm, Control-Rotary		X	R2540	63-10235-48	100 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
				Single-Red Cut-Off		Х	R2541	63-10235-54	180 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х		R2506	63-10857-30	1K Ohm, Control-Rotary		Х	R2542	63-10235-53	160 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	v	R2506	62 10067 07	Single-Yellow		X	R2543	63-10235-54	180 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
•	Х	H2300	63-10857-27	800 Ohm, Control-Rotary Single-Red Drive		X	R2544	63-10235-54	180 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
x		R2507	63-10235-76	1.5K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film		X	R2545 R2546	63-10235-54 63-10235-53	180 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 160 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	х	R2507		1.3K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film		â	R2548		620 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	X	R2508	63-10235-93	7.5K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film		x	R2549	63-10235-67	620 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х		R2508		2.7K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film		Х	R2550		22 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х		R2509	63-10235-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film		Х	R2552	63-10235-32	22 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х		R2510		120 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film		Х	R2554	63-10235 <b>-</b> 32	22 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
· ·	X	R2510		100 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	X	X	R3201	63-10235-59	300 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х	v	R2511		1.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	X	X	R3202	63-10235-44	68 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
v	X	R2511		620 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	X	X	R3203	63-10235-52	150 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
X	x	R2512 R2512		220K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 2.2 Meg Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	X X	X	R3205 R3206	63-7781 F-11851	820 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Carbon
X		R2513		5.6K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	^		nozvo	F-11001	12 Ohm, ±10%, 10W Resistor & Splice Assy.
x	^	R2514		220 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film		×	R3206	63-10460-50	12 Ohm, ±10%, 10W
• • •	х	R2514	63-10235-58	270 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film			1.0200	00 10 700 00	Wirewound
Х		R2515	63-10235-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	Х	Х	R3210	63-10420-31	2 Ohm, ±5%, 2W Wirewound
		R2515	63-10235-71	910 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	X	X	R3212	63-10235-76	1.5K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х		R2516	63-10857-32	5K Ohm, Control-Rotary	X		R3213	63-10235-83	3K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
				Single-Green		X	R3213	63-10235-86	3.9K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	х	R2516	63-10857-25		X	×	R3214	63 10235-74	1.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
v		D2517	62 10057 20	Single-Green Cut-Off	х	v	R3215	63-10244-38	560K Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film
X		R2517	03-1005/-30	1K Ohm, Control-Rotary Single-Yellow	x	X	R3215 R3216	63-10244-40 63-10244-25	680K Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film
	Х	R2517	63-10857-25	800 Ohm, Control-Rotary	x	x	R3217	63-10244-25	160K Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film 360K Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film
				Single-Green Drive	â	x	R3218	63-10235-80	2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
Х		R2518	63-10235-76	1.5K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film		X	R3219	63-10244-38	560K Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film

# MAIN BOARD (Continued)

	erd 9-227				Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
9-227	-01	Ref. No.	Part No.	Description		CAP	ACITORS
		RES	ISTORS (C	ontinued)	C2101	22-7775-10A	0.0068 MF, 100V ±20% Polyester
x	×	R3222		47 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C2101	22-7775-24A	0.1 MF, 100V ±20% Polyester
â	â	R3231	63-9982	1 Ohm, ±10%, 2W Wirewound	C2103	22-7709-09C	100 MF, 35V +50%-10% Electrolytic
x	â	R3233	63-10565-14	3.9 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film	C2104	22-7613-24D	0.01 MF, 50V ±10% Disc
x	x	R3234	63-10565-14	3.9 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film	C2105	22-7390-02	0.47 MF, 50V ±20% Electrolytic
x	x	R3239	63-10244-20	100K Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film	C2106	22-7710-07C	33 MF, 50V +50%-10% Electrolytic
x	X	R3241	63-8246	4 Ohm, 10W Wirewound	C2107	22-7615-03D	0.0033 MF, 50V +80%-10% Disc
Х	Х	R3244	63-10840-40	47 Ohm, ±5%, 3W Film,	C2110	22-7742-10	0.001 MF, 50V ±10% Polyester
				Tin Oxide	C2111	22-7774-17A	0.027 MF, 100V ±10% Polyester
X	Х	R3245	63-10710A	Thermistor	C2176	22-7725	680 MF, 50V +100%-10% Electrolytic
х	X	RX3246	63-10657-03	1.2 Meg Ohm, ±20%,	C2501	22-7621-42C	220 PF. 50V ±5% Disc
				1/2W Carbon	C2502	22-7621-42C	220 PF, 50V ±5% Disc
	X	R3260	63-10243-96	10K Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film	C2503	22-7621-42C	220 PF, 50V ±5% Disc
	Х	R3261	63-10244-24	150K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3201	22-7775-24A	0.1 MF, 100V ±20% Polyester
	X	R3262	63-10235-68	680 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3204	22-7603 22-3512	4.7 MF, 315V +100%-10% Electrolytic 0.01 MF, 1KV +40%-20% Disc
X	X	R3401		1.2 Meg Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3205 C3206	22-7603-01A	10 MF, 315V +100%-10% Electrolytic
X	X	R3402		120K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3207	22-7742-10	0.001 MF, 50V ±10% Axial
X	X	R3403 R3404	63-10235-86		C3208	22-7742-10	0.001 MF, 50V ±10% Axial
. X	X	R3404	63-10235-86 63-10236-08	3.9K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 33K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3209	22-7395	470 PF, 500V ±5% Disc
x	â	R3406	63-10235-68	680 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3234	22-7395	470 PF, 500V ±5% Disc
â	û	R3407	63-10236-18	82K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3236	22-7861-14	2200 MF, 35V ±20% Electrolytic
â	â	R3408	63-10236-04		C3246	22-7603-01A	10 MF, 315V +100%-10% Electrolytic
â	â	R3409	63-10857-17	100K Ohm, Control-Rotary	C3247	22-7860-12	470 MF. 25V ±20% Electrolytic
^	^	1.0.00	00 10001 11	Single-Green	C3249	22-7431-06	0.0047 MF, ±20% Disc
Х	Х	R3410	63-10236-31	_	CX3250	22-7431-06	0.0047 MF, ±20% Disc
X	X	R3411	63-10236-03	20K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3251	22-7811	0.001 MF, 1KV ±10% Disc
X	X	R3412	63-10236-13		C3252	22-7811	0.001 MF, 1KV ±10% Disc
х	×	R3413	63-10236-07	30K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3253	22-7811	0 001 MF, 1KV ±10% Disc
Х	Х	R3414	63-10235-98	12K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3254	22-7404-06	22 MF, 16V ±20% Electrolytic
Х	Х	R3415	63-10236-02	18K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3256	22-75 <b>08-05B</b>	2200 MF, 35V +50%-10% Electrolytic
Х	X	R3417	63-10243-60		C3257	22-73 <b>95</b>	470 PF, 500V ±5% Disc
X	Х	R3418	63-10857-08	2K Ohm, Control-Rotary	C3401	22-7613-24D	0.01 MF, 50V ±10% Disc
				Single-Yellow	C3402	22-7406-01	1.0 MF, 35V ±20% Electrolytic
, X	Х	R3419	63-10235-84	3.3K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3403	22-7773-18A	0.033 MF, 100V ±5% Polyester
X	X	R3420	63-10236-10	39K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3404	22-7773-17A	0.027 MF, 100V ±5% Polyester
X	X	R3421	63-10235-73	1.1K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3405	22-7775-10A	0.0068 MF, 100V ±20% Polyester 1.0 MF, 50V +50%-10% Electrolytic
X	X	R3422		330 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film	C3407 C3409	22-7710-01A 22-7709-09C	100 MF, 35V +100%-10% Electrolytic
X X	X X	R3423 R3424		330 Ohm, ±5%, 1/2W Film	C3409 C3410	22-7404-06A	22 MF, 16V ±20% Electrolytic NP
â	x	R3425		1K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 4.7K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3411	22-7708-09	100 MF, 25V +50%-10% Electrolytic
â	x	R3428		2.7K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3412	22-7710-01C	1.0 MF. 50V +50%-10% Electrolytic
â	â	R3429		1.5K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3413	22-75 <b>62-3</b> 2	0.47 MF, 100V ±5% Polyester
â	â	R3431		2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3414	22-7774-16A	0.022 MF, 100V ±10% Polyester
x.		R3432		200 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3419	22-7751-39	180 PF, 50V ±5% Axial
	X	R3432		2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3420	22-7710-01C	1.0 MF, 50V +50%-10% Electrolytic
×	X	R3433		100K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3421	22-7773-18B	0.033 MF, 100V ±5% Polyester
X	X	R3434		120K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3422	22-7613-24D	0.01 MF, 50V ±10% Disc
X	Х	R3435	63-10235-63	430 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3423	22-7613-08D	470 PF, 50V ±10% Disc
Х	Х	R3436	63-10235-72	1K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3424	22-7742-05	390 PF, 50V ±10% Axial
X	X	R3439	63-10243-79		C3425	22-7742-10	0.001 MF, 50V ±10% Axial
Х	Х	R3440	63-10235-86	3.9K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3426	22-7742-10	0.01 MF, 50V ±10% Axial
Х		R3441	63-10857	100 Ohm, Control-Rotary	C3427	22-7647-35C	150 PF, ±10% Axial
				Single-Horizontal Center	C3428	22-7774-12	0.01 MF, 100V ±10% Polyester
	Х	R3441	63-10857-02	250 Ohm, Control-Rotary	C3428	22-7774-20A	0.047 MF, 100V ±10% Polyester
				Single-Horizontal Center	(on 01 version		4.7 ME OEV ±00% Electrolytic ND
X	Х	R3442	63-10235-86	, ,	C3429	22-7405-04	4.7 MF, 25V ±20% Electrolytic NP
Х		R3443		510 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3429	22-7406	0.47 MF, 35V ±20% Electrolytic NP
.,	X	R3443		2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	(on-01 versior	·	0.01 MF. 50V ±10% Disc
X	X	R3444		330 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3430 C3431	22-7613-24D 22-7774-16A	0.022 MF, 100V ±10% Polyester
×	X	R3445		2.2K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3434	22-7742-06	470 PF, 50V ±10% Axial
v	X	R3446		1K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3434 C3436	22-7742-00 22-7613-24C	0.01 MF, 100V ±10% Disc
X		R3449 R3451		1.5K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film 2.7K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3450	22-7739-29A	0.27 MF. 100V ±10% Polvester
X	х	R3451		4.7K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3450	22-7619-41C	200 PF, 50V ±5% Disc
×	â	R3452		6.8K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	(on -01 version		•
^	â	R3453		1.3K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3461	,, 22-7710-01C	1.0 MF, 50V +50%-10% Electrolytic
x	â	R3461	63-10236	15K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3462	22-7710-01C	1.0 MF, 50V +50%-10% Electrolytic
â	â	R3462		51K Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film	C3462	22-773 <del>9-</del> 09	0.0056 MF, 100V ±10% Polyester
^	••	,			(on -01 version	1)	
					C3463	22-7508	47 MF, 35V ±20% Electrolytic

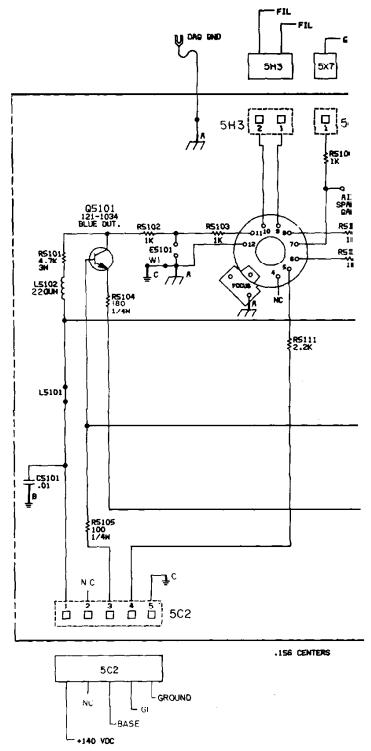
# MAIN BOARD (Continued)

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
	SEMICO	NDUCTORS
CR2104	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR2105	103-254-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR2106	103-254-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR2107	103-254-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR2501	103-142-01	Diode, ∟ow Voltage
CR2502	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR2503	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3202	103-330A	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3205	103-309-01	Diode, Zener 10V 1W
CR3206	103-254-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3208	103-326A	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3210	103-254-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3211	103-254-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3214	103-284-A	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3217	103-326A	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3219	103-330A 103-330A	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3223 CR3224	103-330A	Diode, Low Voltage Diode, Low Voltage
CR3231	103-335-06A	Diode, Low Volkage
CR3232	103-315-06A	Diode
CR3233	103-315-06A	Diode
CR3234	103-315-06A	Diode
CR3235	103-284A	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3401	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3404	103-143-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3405	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3406	103-142-01	Diode, Low Voltage
CR3408	103-279-14	Diode, Zener 6.8V 1/2W
Q2101	F-10896	Transistor & Heat Sink Assy
Q2102	F-10896	Transistor & Heat Sink Assy
Q2103	121-975	Transistor NPN
Q2104 Q2501	121-1064 121-1019	Transistor PNP Transistor PNP
Q2502	121-895	Transistor NPN
Q2502	121-551	Transistor NPN
(on-01 version)		(Valididate) / (Vitaliana)
Q2503	121-1019	Transistor PNP
Q2504	121-895	Transistor NPN
Q2504	121-551	Transistor NPN
(on -01 version)		
Q2505	121-1019	Transistor PNP
Q2506	121-895	Transistor NPN
Q2506	121-551	Transistor NPN
(on -01 version) Q2507	, 121-1019	Transistor
Q2508	121-1019	Transistor
Q2509	121-1019	Transistor
Q3200	F-12737	Transistor & Heat Sink Assy.
Q3201	121-499-01	Transistor NPN Regular Feed Back
Q3202	121-1034	Transistor NPN
Q3203	121-1059	Transistor PNP
Q3401	121-895	Transistor NPN
Q3402	121-986	Transistor PNP
Q3403	121-985	Transistor NPN
Q3404 Q3405	121-895 121-895	Transistor NPN Transistor NPN
		RMERS & COILS
L2502	20-3887-01	Coil Peaking 1.2 UH
L2503	20-3887-01	Coil Peaking 1.2 UH
L2504	20-3887-01	Coil Peaking 1.2 UH Coil Peaking 100 UH
I 3201 LX3202	20-2021 95-3501-01	Transformer Choke 60 UH
L3401	20-3831	Coil Peaking 663 UH
L3402	20-3998	Coil Peaking 39 UH
L3402	20-4026	Coil Turnable 39 UH
(on -01 version	)	

# ZENITH MONITOR — CRT SOCKET BOARD REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

### **CRT SOCKET (9-155-10)**

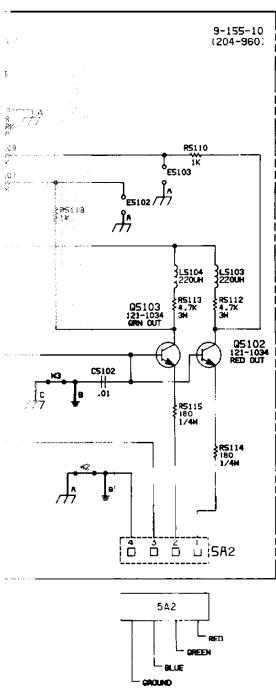
Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
	CAP	ACITORS
C5101	22-4671	0.01 MF, 1.5KV, +80%-20% Disc
C5102	22-3512	0.01 MF, 1KV, +40%-10% Disc
	TRANSFOR	RMERS & COILS
L5102	20-3887-28E	220 MH Peaking
L5103	20-3887-28E	220 MH Peaking
L5104	20-3887-28E	220 MH Peaking
	SEMICO	INDUCTORS
Q5101	F <b>75</b> 10	Transistor, NPN, Video Out, Blue
Q5102	F7510	Transistor, NPN, Video Out, Red
Q5103	F7510	Transistor, NPN, Video Out, Green
	RES	SISTORS
R5101	63-10840-88	4.7K Ohm, ±5%, 3W Film
R5102	63-7785	1K Ohm, ±10%, 1/2W Carbon
R5103	63-7785	1K Ohm, +10%, 1/2W Carbon
R5104	63-10235-54	180 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Fi∤m
R5105	63-10235-48	100 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
R5106	63-7785	1K Ohm, ±10%, 1/2W Carbon
R5107	63-7785	1K Ohm, ±10%, 1/2W Carbon
R5108	63-7785	1K Ohm, ±10%, 1/2 <b>W Carbo</b> n
R5109	63-7785	1K Ohm, ±10%, 1/2W Carbon
R5110	63-7785	1K Ohm, +10%, 1/2W Carbon
R5111	63-7799	2.2K Ohm. ±10%, 1/2W Carbon
R5112	63-10840-88	4.7K Ohm, ±5%, 3W Carbon
R5113	<b>63-10840-88</b>	4.7K Ohm, ₹5%, 3W Carbon
R5114	63-10235-54	180 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
R5115	<b>63</b> -1 <b>02</b> 35-54	180 Ohm, ±5%, 1/4W Film
	MISCE	LLANEOUS
5A2	86-799	Stake Connector 4/, 156
5C2	86-799	Stake Connector4/.156
5H3	86-799	Stake Connector 2/.156
5X7	86-799	Stake Connector 1/.312
	A-10008	CRT Socket



NOTE: 1. ALL RESISTORS ARE 1/2MATT UNLESS SPECIFIED.

NOTES: (USED WITH CIRCUIT REFERENCE A. P/L = SEE PARTS LIST FOR APPLICA B. - - = PROVISION ON PRINTED

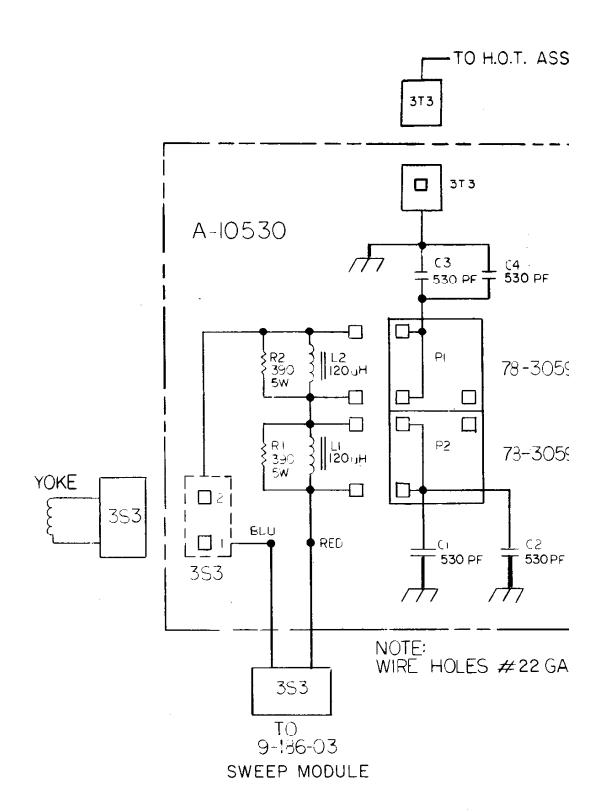
DAG SIGNAL GROUND

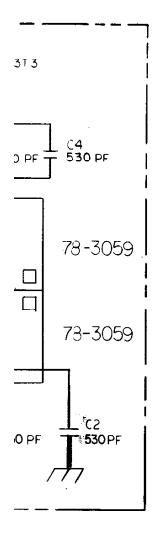


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	CHICAGO, ICC.					

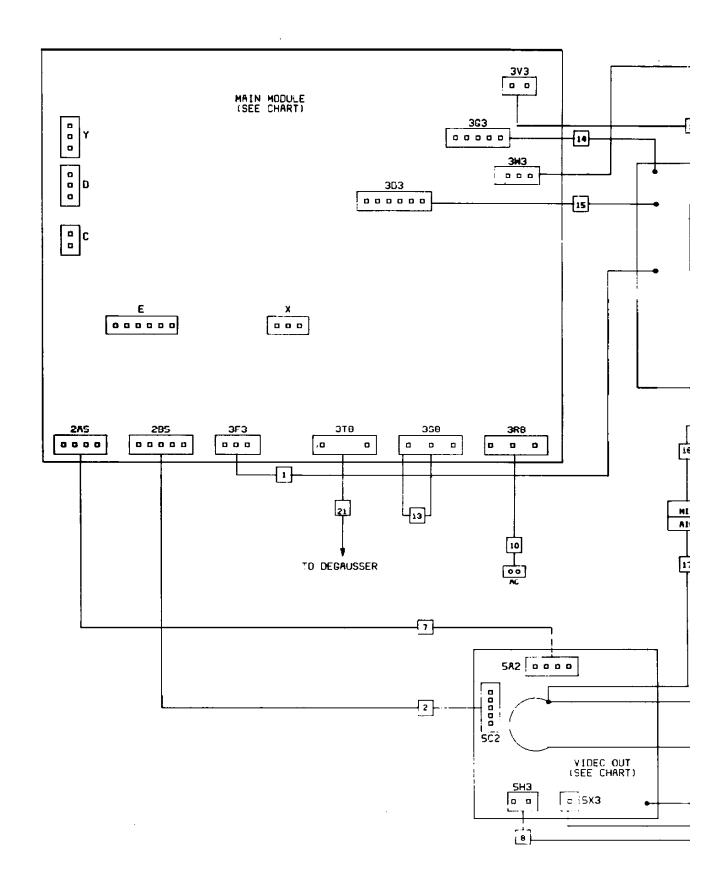


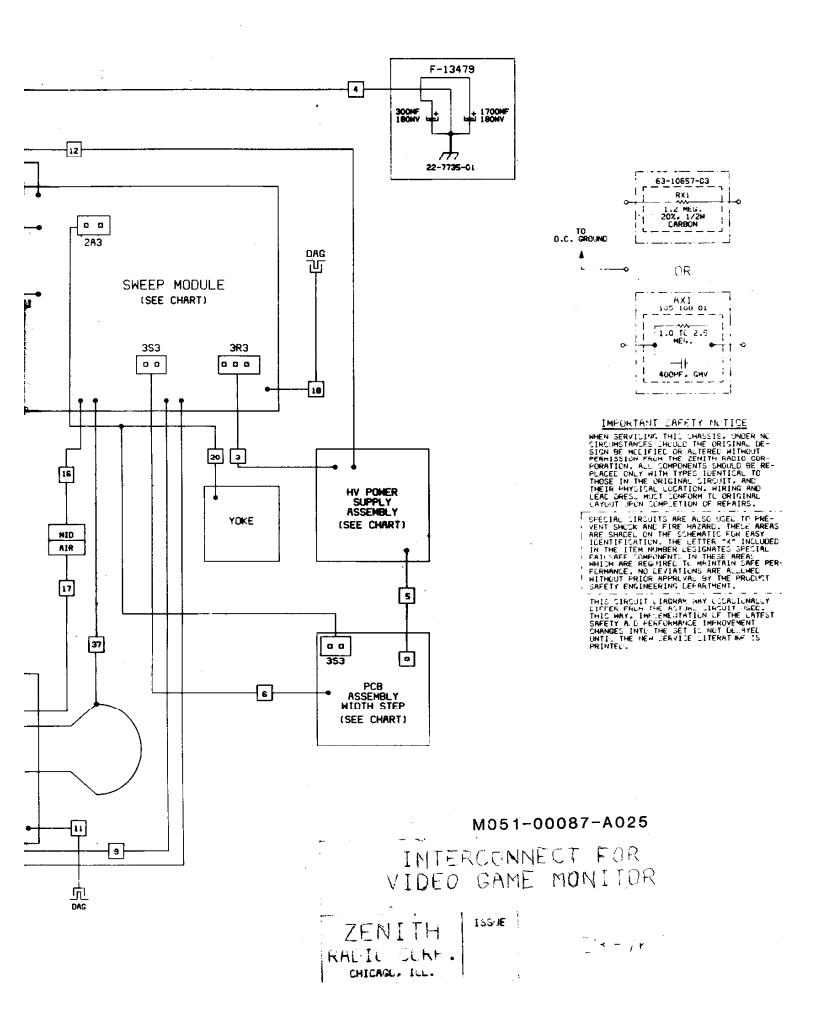


LES #22 GA.

M051-00087-A023

SCHEMATIC FOR A-10530 WIDTH STEF ASSY.				
ZENITH RADIO CORP.	ISSUE B	A-10530		





# VII. Coin Door Maintenance

**SPECIAL NOTE:** If you have any questions about the coin acceptors in your game(s), please feel free to contact their manufacturers. Each manufacturer's name is **PROMINENTLY** imprinted on every acceptor mechanism.

Metal mechanisms only: COIN MECHANISMS, INC. 817 Industrial Drive Eimhurst, IL 60126 Phone (312) 279-9150 Metal and Plastic mechanisms: COINCO COIN ACCEPTORS, INC. 860 Eagle Drive Bensenville, IL 60106 Phone (312) 766-6781

### COIN DOOR MAINTENANCE

### **METAL COIN ACCEPTOR MECHANISMS**

Periodically, the metal coin acceptor mechanism(s) must be removed from the coin door and cleaned.

- 1. Make sure the power to the game is off.
- 2. Unlock and open the coin door.

- Remove the coin acceptor mechanism as shown in Figure 5-1.
  - ☐ Push down on the two spring loaded latches.
  - While holding the latches down, pull the top of the coin acceptor mechanism toward you.
  - ☐ Release the latches and lift out the coin acceptor mechanism.

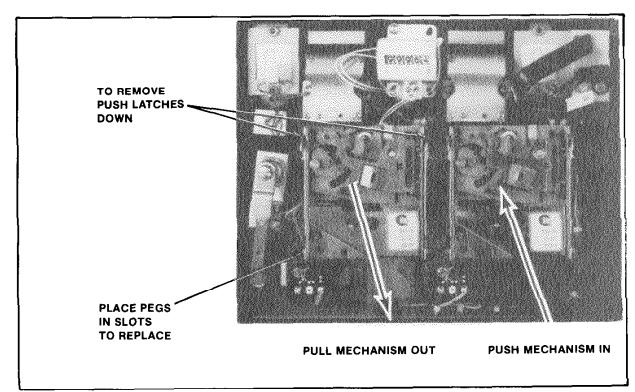


Figure 5-1 Removing and Replacing the Coin Acceptor

- Clean the magnet of all foreign particles. See Figure 5-2.
  - ☐ This may be accomplished by swinging the gate open as shown in the above figure.
- Remove the cradles and undersize levers and clean the bushings. (A pipe cleaner makes a good bushing cleaner.)
  - ☐ Also clean the pivot pin.
- 6. Whenever needed, the coin acceptor should be cleaned with hot water and cleanser in the following manner:
  - ☐ Place the coin acceptor in boiling water for about ten minutes.

### CAUTION: BE CAREFUL NOT TO BURN YOUR-SELF.

- □ Next, use a brush and kitchen cleaner to remove all remaining foreign matter from the unit.
- $\hfill\square$  Rinse the coin acceptor in clean boiling water.
- ☐ Dry the coin acceptor thoroughly by using filtered compressed air to blow it dry.

**NOTE:** The reason we recommend using boiling water is that it evaporates faster than cold water and speeds drying time.

GATE OPEN
AS SHOWN
CLEAN MAGNET
BY DRAGGING A
SCREWDRIVER BLADE
ACROSS SURFACE

Figure 5-2 Cleaning the Metal Coln Acceptor

- 7. To lubricate the coin acceptor:
  - Use ONLY powdered graphite and put it ONLY on the moving parts of the coin acceptor. These parts are called out in Figure 5-3.
  - Be extremely careful to keep the powdered graphite away from paths that are traveled by the coins.

— WARNING — DO NOT USE OIL TO LUBRICATE THE COIN ACCEPTOR.

- 8. Check the coin chute for obstructions such as: paper, gum, etc.
- Reinstall the coin acceptor to the coin door. See Figure 5-1.
  - ☐ Place the two pegs at the coin acceptor's base into their retaining slots.
  - Now push the top of the coin acceptor toward the coin door until it snaps in place and is held there by the two spring loaded latches.
- 10. Close and lock the coin door.

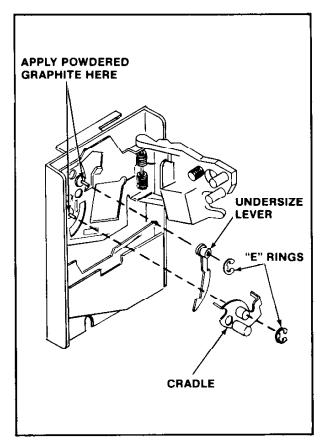


Figure 5-3 Lubricating the Metal Coin Acceptor

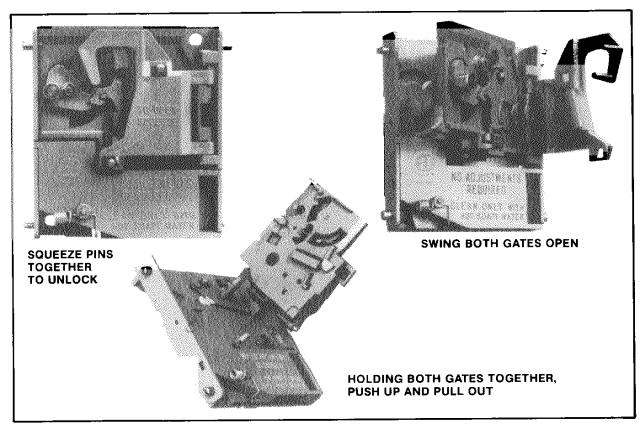


Figure 5-4 Opening the Plastic Coin Acceptor

### PLASTIC COIN ACCEPTOR MECHANISMS

The plastic coin acceptor mechanism(s) must be removed periodically from the coin door and cleaned.

- 1. Make sure the power to the game is off.
- 2. Unlock and open the coin door.
- 3. Remove the coin acceptor mechanisms(s) as shown in Figure 5-1.
  - ☐ Push down on the two spring loaded latches.
  - While holding the latches down, pull the top of the acceptor mechanism toward you.
  - ☐ Release the latches and lift out the mechanism.
- Squeeze the two pins indicated in Figure 5-4 together to open the mechanism and break it down into its three basic parts.
  - □ Clean the mechanism in hot soapy water. It never rusts.
  - ☐ Rinse the mechanism in clean hot water and allow it to dry.

- ☐ Reassemble the mechanism (it never needs lubrication).
- 5. Check the coin chute for obstructions such as: paper, gum, etc.
- Reinstall the coin acceptor to the coin door. See Figure 5-5.
  - □ Place the two pegs at the coin acceptor's base into their retaining slots.
  - Now push the top of the coin acceptor toward the coin door until it snaps in place and is held there by the two spring loaded latches.
- 7. Close and lock the coin door.

**NOTE:** See Figure 5-6 for instructions on how to set the plastic coin acceptor mechanisms to either accept or reject Canadian quarters.

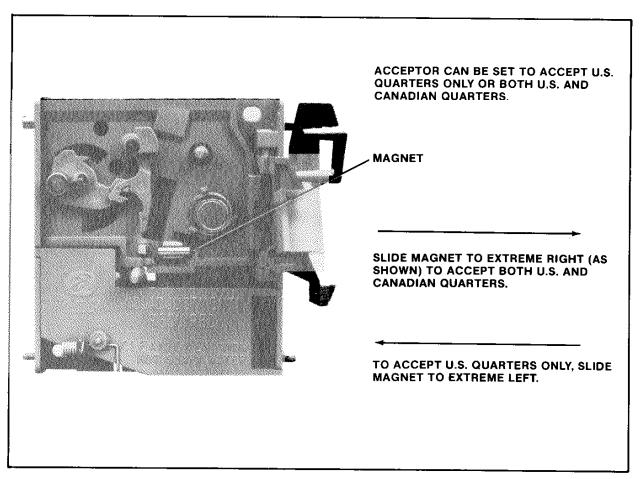
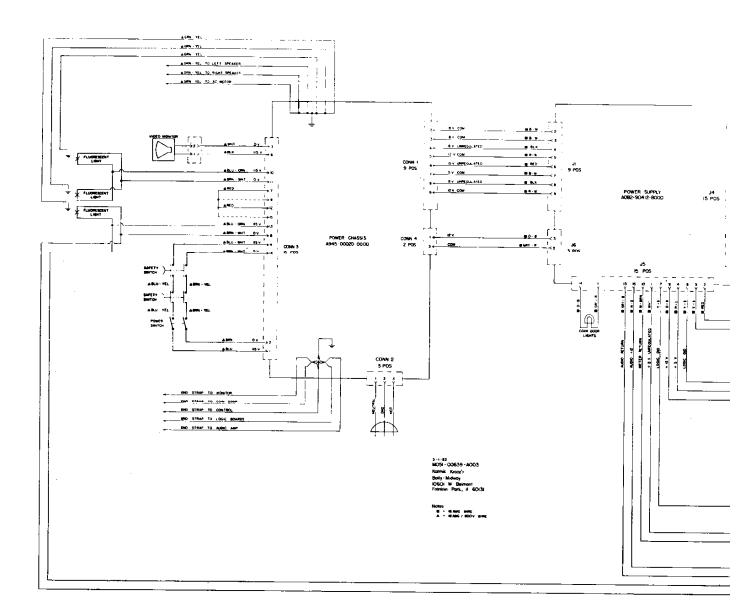
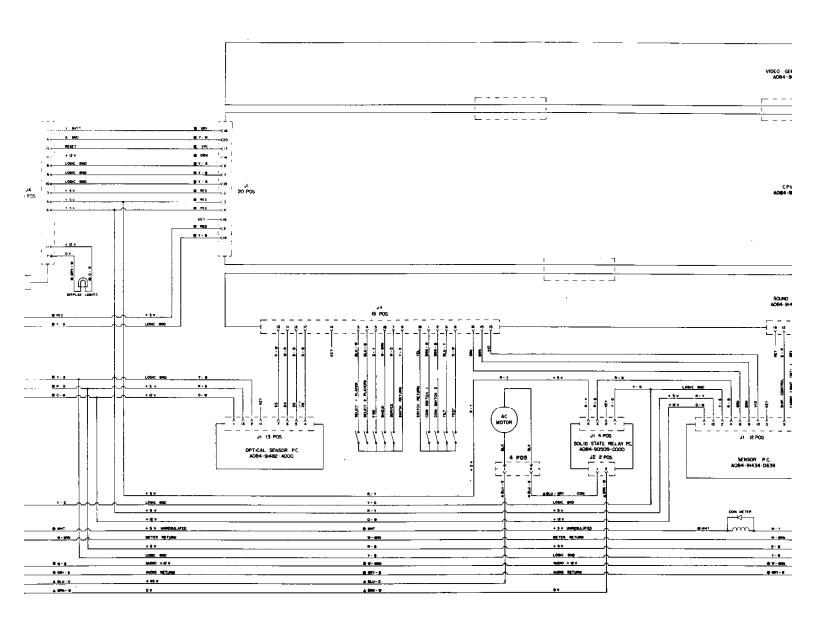
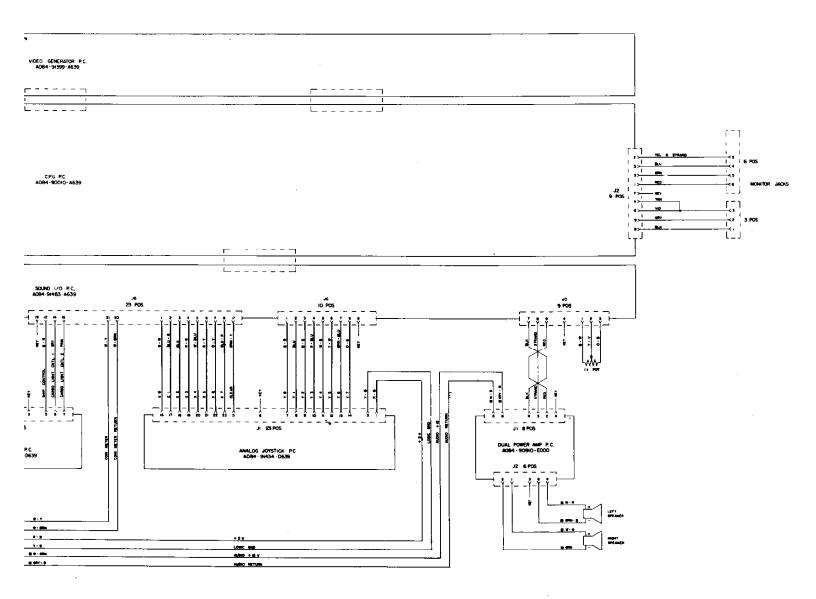


Figure 5-5 Changing the Plastic Coin Acceptor to Accept American or Canadian Quarters

VIII. Schematics & Wiring Diagrams







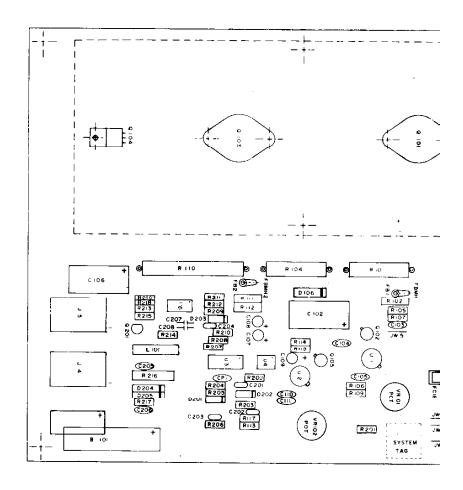
DECICNATION	
DESIGNATION .	DESCRIPTION
C 10 1	4700ul Ax ELEC
C 102	470uf AX. ELECT.
C103	1uf AX. CER.
C104	1ul AX. CER.
C105	4701 AX. CER. 4701 AX. ELECT.
C 106 C 107	100uf RD. TANT.
C107	1 uf RD. TANT.
C109	4.7uf RD. TANT.
C110	-1uf AX, CER
C111	Jul AX. CER.
C201	Oluf MYLAR
C202	DAJYM IUEEO.
C203	.01uf MYLAR
C204	.047uf MYLAR
C 2 0 5	820pf AX. CER
CS08 CS08	OTU! AX. CER.
C207	0-082 of MYLAR
CP1 R101 R102	.1uf AX. CER. 18:hm 5W W/RES SPA: 58:ohm 1/2W 5%
R104	10ohm 5W W/RES, SPAC
R 105 R 106	27 ohm 1/4W 5%
A 107	270ohm 1/4W 5% 6.2K 1/4W 5%
R109	1K 1/4W 5%
R110	.16ohm 15W W/RES SPA
R111	6.80hm 1/2W5%
R112	680hm 1/2W 5%
R113	1 2K 1/4W 5%
R114	470hm 1/4W 5%
R115	160ohm 1/4W 5%

### DESIGNATION LIST

SCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
ULAX ELECT.	R117	560ohm 1/4W 5%
AX. CER. AX. CER.	R118 R201	150ohm 2W 270ohm 1/4W 5%
AX. CER.	R202	1.2K 1/4W 5%
AX. ELECT.	R203 R204	1 1M 1/4W 5% 3 3M 1/4W 5%
' AD. TANT. D. TANT.	R205	10M 1/4W 5%
RD. TANT.	R206 R207	100K 1/4W 5% 33K 1/4W 5%
X. CER. X. CER.	R208	2M 1/4W 5%
MYLAR	R209 R210	1M 1/4W 5% 1 2M 1/4W 5%
MYLAR MYLAR	R211	75K 1/4W 5%
MYLAR	R212 R213	75K 1/4W 5% 220K 1/4W 5%
AX. CER. AX. CER.	R214	3.9K 1/4W 5%
if MYLAR	R215 R216	1.2K 1/4W 5% 82ohm 1W 10%
	R217	270ohm 1/4W 5%
	R218 R219	HOK 1/4W 5% 68ahm 1/2W 5%
		00 0 nm 1/2 w 3 %
	VR 101,102	100ohm POT
L CER.		
W WIRES, SPACER	0101	A 15F
1/2W 5%	D102 D103	A 15F A 15F
N W/RES SPACER 1/4W 5%	D104	A15F
1/4W 5%	D 105 D 106	A 1 5 F 1 N 4 Q O 1
4W 5%	0201	1N4148
	0202 D203	1N4148 1N4148
	D204	1N4001
	D205	1N4001
5%		
W W/RES SPACER		
/2W 5%		
-W 5% /4W 5%	Q102	2N2905
1/4W 5%	Q 105 Q 201	2N2905 2N4401
	U1	LM205 REG.
	O2	LM305 RCC
•	U3 114	LM3900 4N28
	ue.	555
	£ 10 1	22uH INDUCTOR
•	8101	BATTERY 3 6VDC 60DEG C
		SATIENT STATE GODES C
	Г1	C 8A S BLO FUSE
	FC1A,18	FUSE CLIP
	FE i,2	FERRITE BEAD
	TW 1	TIE WRAP
	J3	9PIN P.C. MOUNT CONN (MALE)
	J4 J5	15PIN P.C. MOUNT CONN.(FEMALE) 15PIN P.C. MOUNT CONN.(MALE)
	1 <del>0</del>	15PIN P.C. MOUNT CONN (MALE) 3PIN P.C. MOUNT CONN (MALE)
	LB1	FUSE TAG
	FBS	SYSTEM TAG
	HSA1	HEAT SINK ASS'Y 1
	MHHSA 1	MOUNTING HARD WARE(HEAT SMIK)
		2 SÇREW 4 WASHER
		4 WASHEH 2 HEXNUT
	JW1 5	JUMPER WIRE

F8MH1,2

FERRITE BEAD MOUNTING HARDWARE



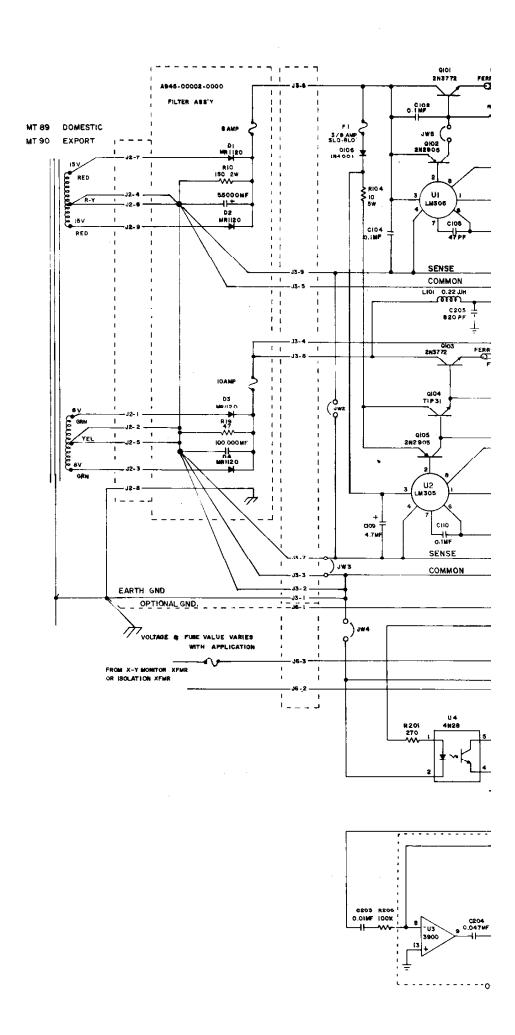
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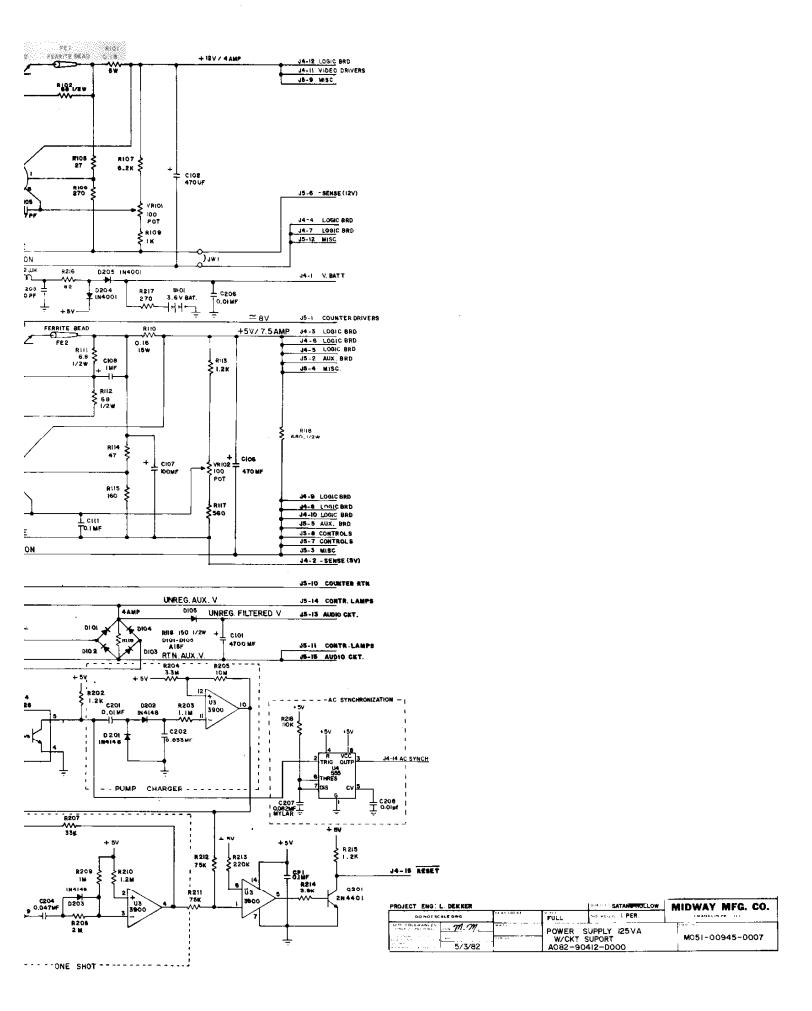
#### CROSS REFFERENCE LIST

	DESCRIPTION	Q'ty	DESIGNATION .	PART .
	47pl AX CER.	1	C 105 <sup>4</sup>	0945-00811-0100
	820p1 AX. CER.	i	C205	0945-00816-0400
1	Oluf AX. CER	ż	C206,208	0945-00816-0100
	Old MYLAR	2	C201,203	0945-00016-0200
_	.033UI MYLAR	1	C207	0945-00816-0500
#5A	04701 MYLAR	1	C204	0945-00816-0300
	0.082 of AX CER	- L	C207	0945-00816-1900
	ful AX. CER	5	C103,104,1:C,111,	0945-00811-0200
			CP1	
	tul RAD. TANT	1	C 108	0910-00811-0300
	4.7ut RAD, TANT	1	C109	0945-00811-0400
	100ut HAD, TANT	1	C107	0945-00811-05 <b>00</b> 0945-00816-060 <b>0</b>
, \	470u' AX. ELECT.	5	C102,106	0945-00811-0700
; — +)-	470C JE AX. ELECT.	1	C101	0945-00811 0700
			•	
i				
į l	.16ohm 15W 5%	1	R 110	0945-00815-0100
;	.18ohm 5W 5%	1	R101	0945-00815-0200
l l	6.8ohm 1/2W 5%	1	. R111	0062-04703-1XXX
	10ohm 5W 5%	1	A104	0945-00812-0100
	27ohm 1/4W 5%	1	R105	0062-068B3-1XXX
i	47chm 1/4W 5%	1	R114	0062-086B3-1XXX
	68ohm 1/2W 5%	3	F 102 112 219	0062-D98D3 1XXX
	8?ohm 1W 10%	1	R216	0062-104F5 1XXX
0.03	1500km 2W 5%	1	R118	0945-00812-0200 0062-12483-1XXX
0.03	160ohm 1/4W 5%	1	R115	0062-12483-1XXX
0.02 0101	270ohm 1/4W 5%	3	R106,201,217.	0062-162B3-1XXX
	560ohm 1/4W 5% 1K 1/4W 5%	1	R117 R109	0062-17983-1XXX
R 8 DI05		3	R113,202,215	0062-18383-1XXX
	1.2K 1/4W 5% 3.9K 1/4W 5%	1	H214	0062-207B3-1XXX
	6.2K 1/4W 5%	ì	R107	0062-21783-1XXX
→(	33K 1/4W 5%	i	R297	0062-251B3-1XXX
<u>*</u>	75K 1/4W 5%	2	R211,212	0062 269B3 1XXX
	100K 1/4W 5%	1	<b>A</b> 206	0062-27583 1XXX
<del> </del>	1 HOK 1/4W 5%	1	R 218	0062-277B3-1XXX
FUSE TAG	220K 1/4W 5%	1	R213	0062-291B3 1XXX
	1M 1/4W 5%	1	<b>A</b> 209	0062: 323B3-1XXX
	1 1M 1/4W 5%	1	R203	0062-325 <b>B3 1XXX</b> 0062-327 <b>B3-1XXX</b>
70 - 70 - 70 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	1.2M 1/4W 5%	1	R210	0062-327B3-1k/K
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2M 1/4W 5%	!	R208 R204	0062 347B3-1XXX
<u> </u>	3.3M 1/4W 5%	1	R205	0062-371B3-1XXX
7 Jw2 6 6	10M 1/4W 5%	,	H203	
· '"'   •   L - ,				
JW 3	100ohm POT	2	VR101,102	0945-00814-0000
	7000			
<u></u>	LM3U5 HEG.	2	U1,2	0945-00813-0100
•	555	Ĭ	U6	0929-00810-4500
	LM3900 -	1	U3 .	0945-00813-0200
•	4N28	1	U4	0945-00813-0300
				0340 00813-0300
·			•	
	A 15F RECTIFIER	5	D101-105	0945-00804-0200
	1914004	_		
	1N4001 1N4146	3 3	D 106,204,205	0945-00804-0300
	·····-	•	9201-203	0945-00804-0500
	2N2905	2 2	Q 102,105	0945-00808-0300
,	2N4401	1	0201	0945-00804-0400
	BATTERY 3.6VDC 60DEG-C	1	810*	0017 00
i.	FUSE 3/8A S-BLO	i	FI	0017-00003-0377
	FUSE CLIP	2	FC1A,1B	0945-00808-0400 0017-00003-0214
	TIE WRAP	1	TW1	0945-00814 0300
	FERRITE BEAD	2	FB1,2	
	FERRITE MOUNTING HOW		FB1,2 FBMH1,2	0017-00009-0225
			r DW/11,2	0017-00033-0139
	.2244 INDUCTOR	1 7	(101	0945-00814-0200
	FUSE TAG	1		M051-00945-A004
	SYSTEM TAG P.C.B.	1		M051-00945-A009
	c.s.	1		A080-90412-U <b>000</b>
_ <del></del> _				
**	HEAT SINK ASS'Y	1	HSA 1	A945-00008-0000
AV MEC CO	( SEE MS ASS'Y DRAWING "A	HE MOTE" 1		

AY MFG. CO. -00945-B006

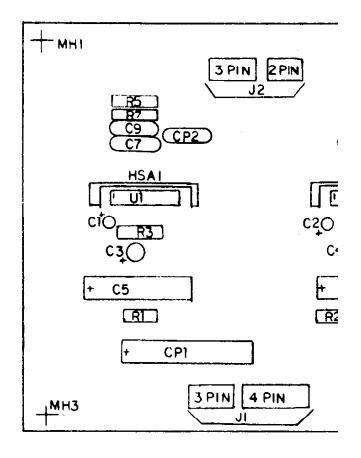
HEAT SINK ASS'Y 1 ( SEE MS ASS'Y DRAWING "HK NOTE" ) 4-40 X 10 SLT RND 2 HM 4-40 HEX NUT Z WSH 4-120-.250-018 4 A945-00008-0000 MH HSA 1A,2A. MH HSA 1E, 2E. MH HSA 18,1D MH HSA 2B,2D 0017-00101-00727 0017-00103-0002 0017-00104-0071 3PIN P.C, MOUNT CONN. (MALE) 1
9PIN P.C. MOUNT CONN.(MALE) 1
15PIN P.C. MOUNT CONN.(FEMALE) 1
15PIN P.C. MOUNT CONN.(MALE) 1 0017-00021-0443 0617-00021-0425 0017-00021-0441 0017-00021-0440 J6 J3 J4 J5 22 AWG T& R BARE 2,5" 5 JW1-5 0151-00087-0000

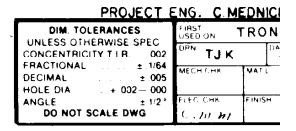




# DESIGNATION LIST

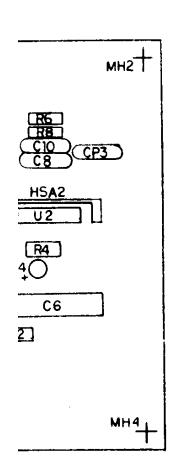
DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION			
C1,C2	47mf 25v rd.tant.			
C3,C4	22mf 6v 11 11			
C <b>5</b> ,C6	470mf 6v ax.elect.			
C7-C10	.lmf 50v ≥×.cr.			
CP1	220mf 25v ax elect			
CP2,CP3	.1 mf 50v ax.cr			
RI,R2	2.7KA 1/4w 5% CRBN,			
R3,R4	270 " " "			
R5-R8	10 1/2w (( )			
V1,U <b>2</b>	MB3730			
JI	3 PIN STRT KKI56			
J2	3 44 44 44			
	2			
HSA1,2	HEATSINK ASSY.			
MHI-MH4	HEYCO BUSHING			



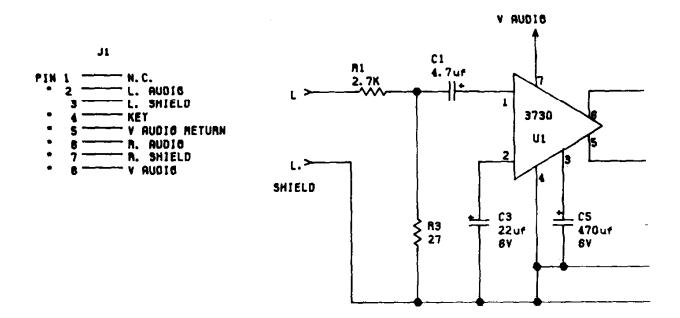


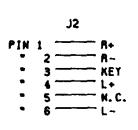
# CROSS REFERENCE LIST

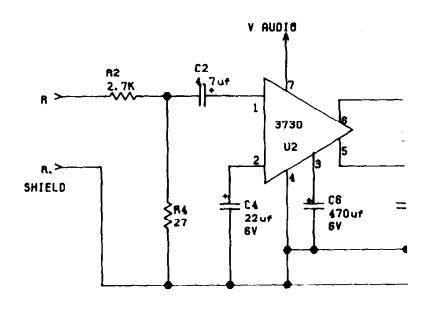
DESCRIPTION C	TY	DESIGNATION	PART NO
,1mf 50v ax.cr	6	C7-C10, CP2,CP3	0986-008001100
4.7 mf 25v rd.tant. 22 mf 6v 220mf 25v ax. blec. 470mf 6v	2	CI,C2 C3.C4 CPI C5,C6	0986-00800-3100 0986-00800-1600 0986-00800-3200 0986-00800-1700
1Ω1/2w 5% 27Ω1/4w 27K	4 2 2	RS-R8 R3,R4 R1,R2	0062-02603-1XXX 0062-068B3-1XXX 0062-199B3-1XXX 0066-188XX-XX4X
MB3730  2PIN STRT.KKI56  3 '' '' '' 4 '' '' ''	2 1 2 1	U1,U2 J2 J1,J2 J1	3000-16367-0200 3000-16367-0300 3000-16367-0400
HEATSINK ASSY.	2	HSAI, HSA2	A986-00010-E000
HEYCO BUSHING	4	MH1-MH4	0017-00042-0014
PC BOARD	i		A080-90910-E000

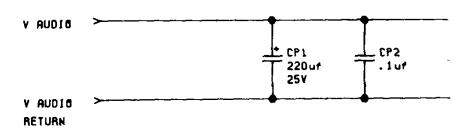


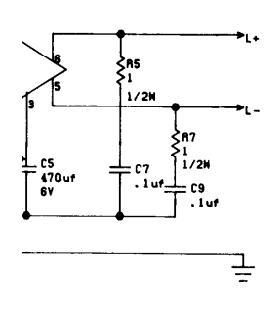
KTHIS DWG. IS	CONFIDENTIAL & PROPERTY OF MIDWAY MFG. CO.	
SCALE	MIDWAY MFG. CO. FRANKLIN PK., IL. 60131 A BALLY CO	
9-1-82 FULL	DUAL PWR. AMP. ASSY	REVISIONS PART NO
		M051-00986-E010

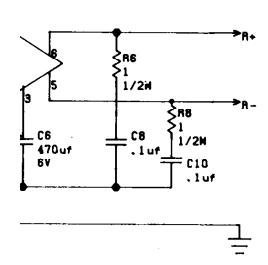


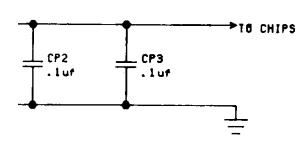


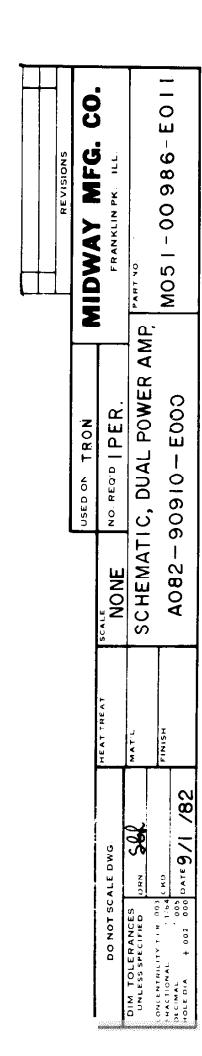


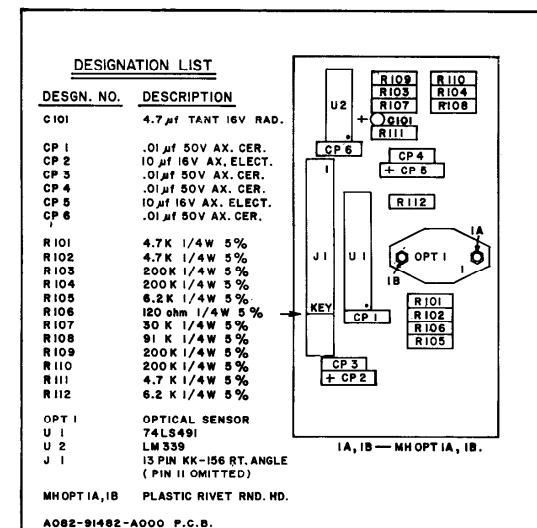








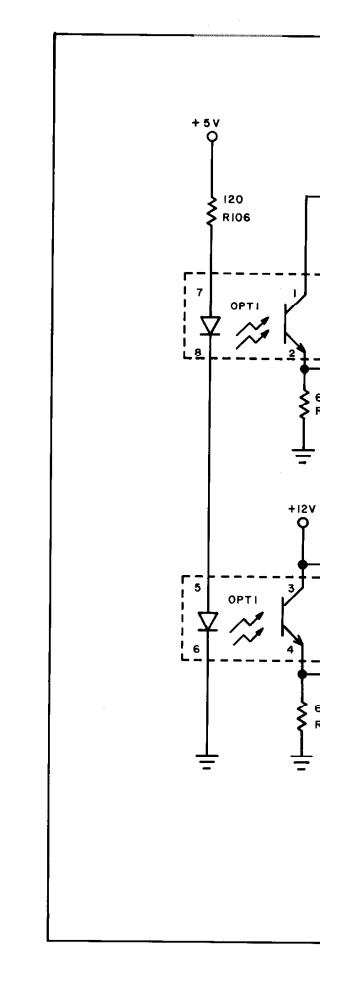


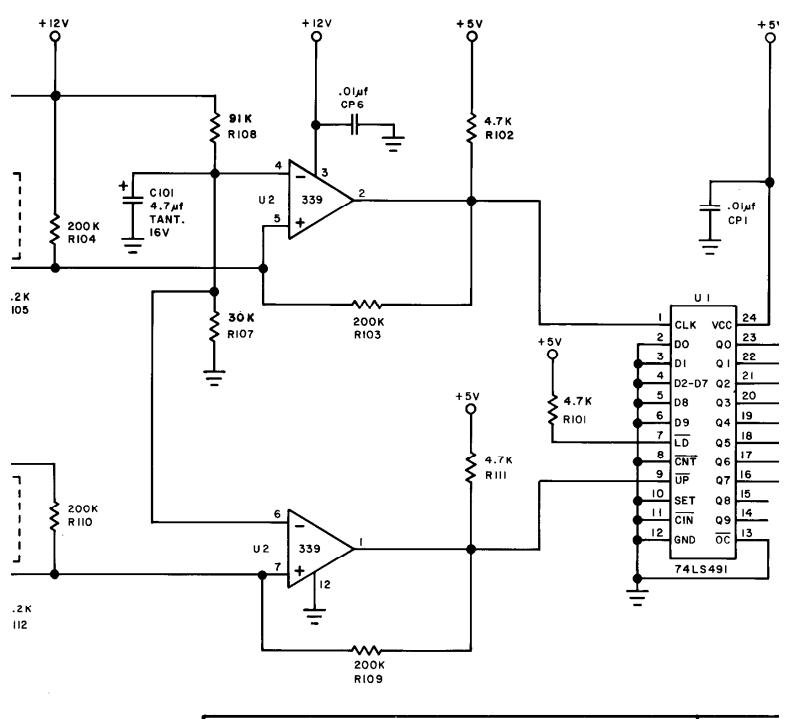


PROJECT ENG. JOHN BOYDSTON			USE	
DO NOT SCAL	E DWG.	HEAT TREAT	SCALE	NO.
DIM. TOLERANCES UNLESS SPECIFIED	DRM. C.L	MAT'L.	ASSY	DRAWING
CONCENTRICITY THE 003	CKB. VBB	FINISH		AL SENSOI -91482-4
DECIMAL	DATE 2/17/83			-91482 - A

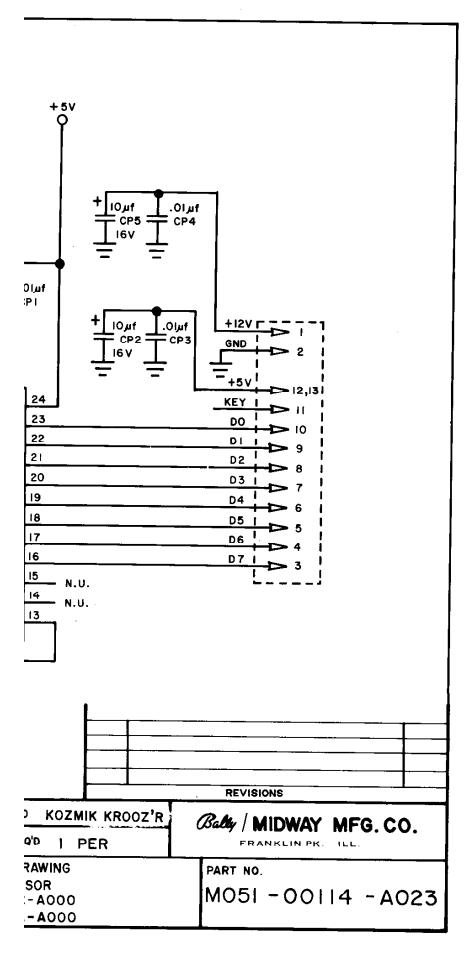
DESCRIPTION	QTY	DESGN. NO.	PART NO.			
.01 uf 50V AX. CER.	4	CP1,3,4,6.	0628-00800-0100			
4.7 uf IGV RAD. TANT.			0628-00800-0200			
10 uf 16V AX. ELECT.		CP 2,5	0628-00800-0300			
120 ohm 1/4W 5%	ı	R 106	0062-II6B3-IXXX			
4.7K 1/4W 5%	3	R101,102,111.	0062-211B3-1XXX			
6.2K 1/4W 5%	2					
30 K 1/4W 5%	1	R107	0062-249B3-IXXX			
91 K 1/4W 5%	1	R 108	0062-273B3-1XXX			
200 K 1/4W 5%	4	R103,104,109,110.	0062-289B3-1XXX			
74LS491	1	Ui	0628-00803-2700			
LM 339	ı	U 2	0628-00803-2900			
OPTICAL SENSOR	1	OPTI	0628-00804-0100			
13 PIN KK-156	ī	JI	3000-16387-1311			
(RT. ANGLE PIN II OMITTED)						
PLASTIC RIVET RND.	HD. 2	MH OPT IA, IB.	0017-00072-0091			
P.C.B.	1		A082-91482-A000			

	•					
	<del></del>					
			REVISIONS			
	USED ON KOZMIK KROOZ'R		Bally   MIDWAY MFG. CO.			
	NO. REQ'D   PER	1	FRANKLIN PK. ILL.			
DRAW	VING	_	PART NO.			
	ENSOR 82-A000		M051-00114 -A022			
	82-A000					

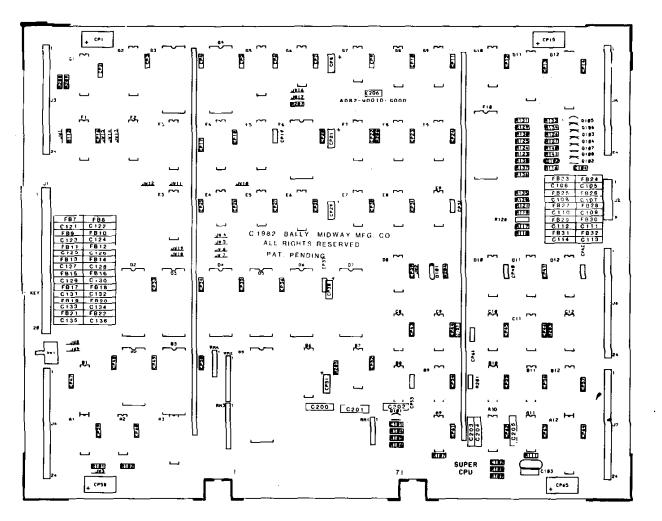




PROJECT ENG: JOHN BOYDSTON				USED O KO
DO NOT SCAL	E DWG.	HEAT TREAT	SCALE	NO. REQ'D
DIM. TOLERANCES UNLESS SPECIFIED	DRM. C.L	MAT'L.	SCH	IEMATIC DRAWIN
CONCENTRICITY T LP 003	ICKD. 70')	FINISH		FICAL SENSOR 32-91482-AOC
DECIMAL 1005 000	DATE 2/17/83			34-91482-AOC



SIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
CIO:	33PF AX. CER. 0-IUF AX. CER.	R201	IK OHM " "	Fi	4053
C103	O IUF MYLAR			F2	4017
C104		R203-R207	IK OHM " "	F3	7415245
-	390PF AX.CER.	R 208, R 209	4.7KOHM " "		7418273
C!05 - C110	47 PF AX CER	RMI	_	F4,F5 F6	
CIII - CII4	820 DE AX.CER		4.7K 6 PIN S.LP	F 7	6116
C (21-C (37	390 PF.AX.CER.	RM2,RM3	4-7K 10 PIN \$.I.P.		74LS174
C 200	820 PF.AX CER	RM4	4.7K 6 PIN S.LP.	F8,F9	74LS157
C 201, C 202	390 PF AX CER			FIO	93419
C 203	100 PF AX CER	pioi			
C 204	470 PF. AX CER.		INSSIT	41	74.0.53
C 20 6	IOO PF. AX. CER.	DI 02	4148	GI	74LS153
	TOO PF, AX. CER.			62	74L\$273
		QIOI	2N4403	G3	EPROM
190	470UF 16V ELECT. AX.	0102	· - •	G4	EPROM
CP2-CP7	O-OIUF SOV AX.CER.		2N4123	<b>65</b>	74LS273
CP8	IOUF 25V AX. TANT.	G103-G108	MPSA70	G <del>6</del>	74LS153
CP9 - CP14				67	741588
CPI5	0.01UF SOV AX. CER.	ΑI	741.0401	GB	74LS174
	470UF IGV ELECT, AX,		74L\$161		
CP16 - CP20	0-01UF 50V AX. CER.	A2	74LS367	69,610	74LS157
CP21	10UF	A3	74LS245	GII	CUSTOM IC
CP22-CP28	O-OIUF	AS	7474	G12	V-T GEN.
CP29	IOUF	AIC	74574	•	
CP30 - CP37	0.0IUF	Ali	74504	FB7-FB32	FERRITE BEAD
CP38		A   2		. 2	PERRITE BEAU
	IOUF		H – T		
CP 39 - CP50	0-OIUF	BI	74LS244	ICSAI2	8PIN ICSOCKET
CP51	IOUF	B2	CMOS RAM	I CS AIZ A	ISPIN" "
CP52 - CP57	0.0IUF	83	MK3882	ICSB2	24PIN" "
CP60	470UF IBV ELECT.AX.	85	MK 3880	ICSB3	
CP59-CP64	0.0IUF	B6	74LS244	ICSB5	28PIN" "
CP65	470UF	B7			40PIN" "
P66	O.IUF SOV AX. CER.		74L\$133	ICSB12	20PIN" "
••	STOT SOV AK, CER.	88	74L\$32	IC\$02,03,04,05,06,07	28PIN" "
		B9	74504		
101	4 TK OHM I/4W CRBN.	810	741374	ICSES	20 PIN" "
R102	IK OHM " "	8(1	74L\$32	ICSF6	24PIN" "
R104	1,2 K OHM " "	BIZ	V & H−T	ICSFIO	
1105	220 OHM " "		. 4	IUSFIO	28 PIN " "
R106					28PIN" "
	E E OUM			ICSGII	20PIN" "
Ri 07	IN CITIES	C 8	74LS08	105012	●PIN " "
RIOS	230 Ouil	C9	74LS74	ICSG'2A	16PIN " "
R109	IK OHM " "	CIO	74504		
RHII	3300HM " "	C11,C12			
R112	4.7KOHM" "	C11, C12	74LS20	JIA	KKI56 RT. ANGLE 5 PIN
R116	IK OHME " "			JI	KK 156 " "14 PIN
R117, R118	560 OHM " "			J2A	KKIOO RT. ANGLE 2 PIN
RIIS	200 ONE	D2	EPROM	J 2	
	10001	D3	EPROM	J3,J4,J5,J6,J7	
R120	820 OHM " "	D4	EPROM		KKTOO "24PIN
R121	470 OHM " "	D5		JWI-JWI9	ZEROUHM RESISTORS
R123	510 OHM " "	D6 ·	EPROM	- · · · · <del>-</del> · · · ·	CENTONIA RESISTORS
R124	IK OHM " "		EPROM		
R125	SK OHM " "	0.7	EPROM	SW1	SWITCH P.C. MOUNTING
R126 , R127	IO OHM " "	D 8	74LS04		
		D10-D12	74L\$157	V 7 A .	
R128	*** O O O I I II			XTAL	19,968 MHZ CRYSTAL
R129	IK OHM " "				
R130	510 OHM " "	E3	NVR CONTROLLER	881,882	
R131	2KOHM " "	E4,E5	74LS32	001,002	BUS BAR
R 133 , R134	10 OHM " "	EG	74LS138		
R135	4700HM " "	E7	74LS86	J3,J4,J5,J6,J7	FI FY_BAC
R136	- TOURM	E8	74LS27		FLEX-PAC JUMPER
RI37	JIO OUM	E9			
	IK OHM	EF	74LS04	A080 - 90010 - F000	SUPER CPU BOARD
A13B	2K OHM " "				TO CH CHU BOARD
R140.R141	TO OHM " "				



### DESCRIPTION

33 FF AX-CER 47 PF AX CER 100 PF AX CER. 390 PF AX-CER. 470 PF AX-CER. 820 PF AX-CER. 0.01UF 80V AX-CER.

O.IMF 100V MYLAR O.IMF 50V AX, CER, IOMF 25VAX-TANT

470UF IGV AX. ELECT

### 10 OHM 1/4W CRBN.

22 OHM " "
100 OHM" "
220 OHM " "
330 OHM " "
470 OHM " "
510 OHM " "
580 OHM " "
1K OHM " "

1.2 K OHM" " 2 K OHM " " 4.7 K OHM "

4.7K SPINSIR 4.7K JUPINSIR

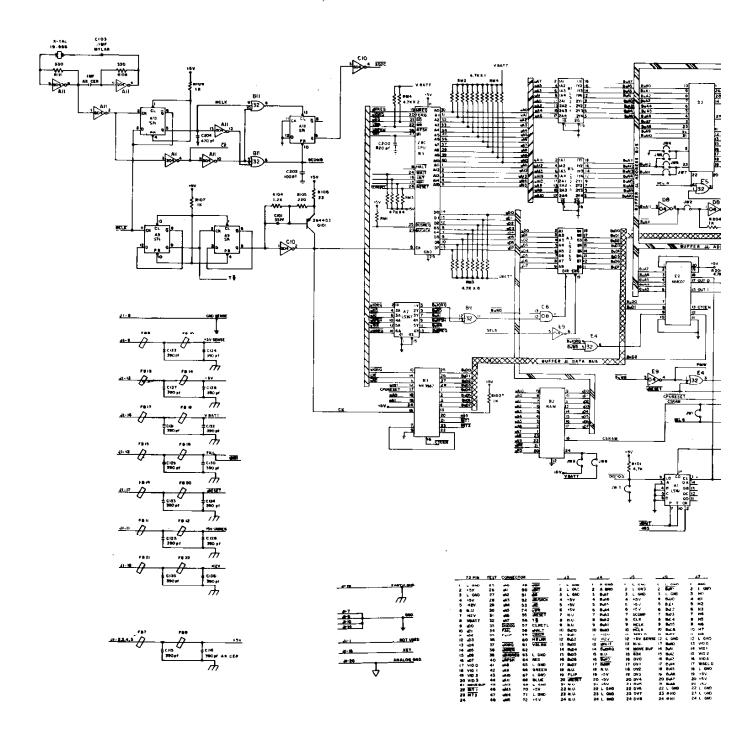
(N5817 4148

2N4403 2N4123 MPSA70

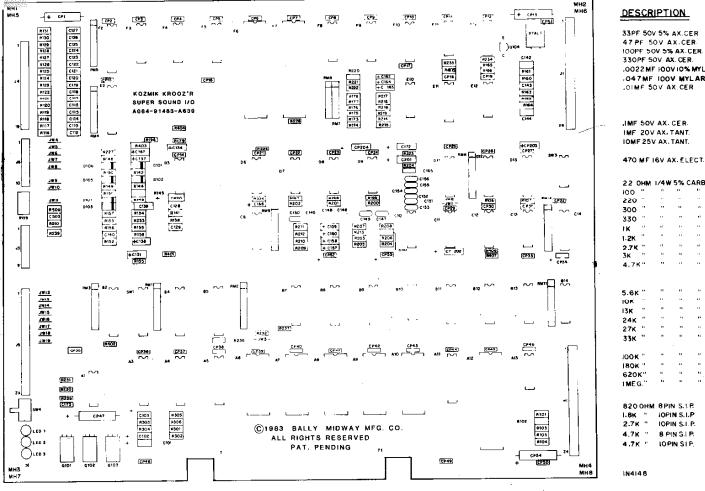
74504 74LS04 74LS20 74LS20 74LS27 74LS32 7474 74S74 74LS74 74LS18 74LS188 74LS188 74LS188 74LS188

QTY.	DESIGNATION	PART NOS.	DESCRIPTION	OTY	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	PART NOS.
1	C 101	0986-00800-0300	74L5161			<del></del>
6	C 105 - C I I O	0986-00800-2800	74LS174	2	F7.G8	0986-00803-1003 0986-60800-9890
2	C 203, <b>C206</b>	0000 - 00800 - 1000	74L\$244	2	B1, B6	0986-00803-0800
20	CIO4, C121 - C137, C201, C202	0986-00800 - 3000 -	74LS245	2	A3,F3	0986-00803-0900
I	C 204	0986-00800-3502	74LS273	4	F4,F5,G2,G5	0986-00803-1001
5	C H1-CH4,C200	0986-00800-350	74LS367	ı	A 2	0986-00803-2200
56	CP2-CP7, CP9-CPI4, CPI6-CP20,	0986-00800-2200	MK 3380	I	B5	0986~00803-7800
	CP22-CP28, CP30-CP37, CP39-CP50, CP52-CP57,		MK3382 4017	!	63 F2	0986-00803-7700
	CP59-CP64		4053	<u>'</u>	F E	0986-00803-8700
I	C103	0986-00800-0100	CMOS RAM		82	0986-00803-2000 0986-00803-2000
2	C 102,CP66	0986-00800-0200	6116	i	F6	0986-00803-8100
5	CP8,CP21,CP29,CP38,CP51	0986-00800-3400	93419	i	FIO	3986-00803-3600
4	CDI COIS CREE COSS	0000-0000-1700	H-T GEN.	1	`A12	0966-00803-8900
-	CPI,CPI5,CP58,CP65	0986-00800-3300	V-T GEN	1	G12	0986-00803-9000
			VE H GEN.	1	B12	0986-00803-9100
6	RI26,RI27,RI33,RI34,	0062-05IB3-IXXX	MISC. CUSTOM	ı	GII	0986-00803-9200
	R!40=;R!41 R [06	0062-06583-IXXX	NVR CONTROLLER	!	E3 \	0986-00804-3200
i	R 119	0062-11083-1XXX	EPROM	-	D3	
1	R IQ5	0062-1083-1XXX	EPROM	;	04	
2	RIOS, RIII	0062-144B3-IXXX	EPROM	· 1	D5 - ROM/EPROM	0010 0000 0000
3	RI21,RI28,RI35	0062-156C3-IXXX	EPROM	i	DE TOPTIONS KIT	0639-00803-0007
3	R123, R130,R136	0062-169B3-1XXX	EPROM	1	D7	
2	RU7, RU8	0062-162B3-IXXX	EPROM	1	G3 /	
.1	R 120	0062-17483-IXXX	EPROM	T.	G4 /	
13	R102,R107,R109,R116, R124,R129,R137,R201,	0062-179B3-1XXX				
	R203-R207	•	8 PIN IC SOCKET	2	ICSA12,ICSG12	0986-00804-3600
1	R104	QQ62-16383-1XXX	16 PIN " " 20 PIN " "	2	ICSAI2A, ICSGI2A	0986-00804-3700
3	R125, R131, R138	0062 - 19383 - IXXX	20714	3	IC\$812, IC\$E3,	0986-00804-3800
4	RIOI, RII2, R208, R209	0062-211B3-1XXX	24 PIN "	2	ICSG   ICSB2.  CSF6	
			28 PIN " "	10	ICSB2, ICSP2	0986-00804-3460
2	RMI, RM4	0986-00804-2400		·-	ICSD3,ICSD4,	0986-00804-3900
2	RM2,RM3	0986-00804-4600			ICEDS, ICEDS,	
		0986-00804-4600			ICSD7, ICSFIO, ICSG3, ICSG4,	
1	0 (01	00.00000100	40PIN "	ı	ICSB5	0986-00804-3500
i	D 102	0986-0080I-0300 0986-0080I-0100	FERRITE BEADS	26	FB7- FB32	
		0000 00001-0100	KKIOO RT. ANGLE 2 PIN COIN.	1		0316 - 00804 - 0002
1	Q 101	****	KK 100 RT. ANGLE BPIN CONN.	i	J2A J2	0986-00804-4200 0986-00804-4300
ì	0102	0986 - 00802-0200 0986 - 00802-0100	KKISS RT. ANGLE SPINCONII.	1	JIA	0985-00804-4400
6	Q 103 - Q 108	0986 - 00802 - 0300	KKI56 RT, ANGLE I4 PIN CONN	I	JI	0986~00804~4500
		0000-00002-0500	KK100 RT. ANGLE 24 PINCONN.	5	J3,J4,J5,J6,J7	0986 - 00804 ~ 4700
3	A II, B9, CIO	0986- 00803-0400				·
2	D3.E9	0986- 00803-1007	ZERO OHM RESISTORS	19	PIWL-IWL	0986-00804-4000
ī	C9	0986-00803-1006				0000 00001-1000
2	CII,CI2	0986-00803-1004	SWITCH P.C. MOUNTING	1	SWI	***
l	E 8	0986 - 00803-9500		•	3#1	0986 -00804-3100
4	80,811,E4,E5	0986-00803-0600	19.968 MHZ CRYSTAL			
1	Α9	0986 - 00803 - 1009	19.968MAZ CRTSTAL	•	XTAL	098600804-4900
I	AIO	0986-00803-1500	Blue Brie			
2	810,09	0986-00803-1005	BUS BAR	2	BB1,882	0986-00804-4100
2	E7,G7	0986-00803-9900				
!	B7	0986-00803-1002	FLEX-PAC	5	J3,J4,J5,J6,J7	0986-00804-4800
2	E6	0986-00803-1900				
7	GI, G6 . DIO, DII, DI2, FB, F9.	0986-00803-1000				
	69,610	0986-00803-9700				

				AL 110-040
PROJECT ENG A GOSH			USED ON KOZMIK KROOZI	But MIDWAY MFG.CO.
District Appendix a	REAT TREAT	FULL	NO REOD   PER	FRANKLIN PK ILL
CONTROL OF THE DAY	_ um .	SUPI	ER CPU BOARD	PART NO
teo.	Frank	<b>─</b> │ ^	ASSY DWG.	M051 - 00639 - A036
02/18/83	3 ]	A 082	2 - 900 IO - G000	1



<u>)ESIGNATION</u>	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
0101-0103	IOME 25V AXITANT	RI97-R202	5.6K OHM 1/4W 5 % CARBON	1C CI3	7427
CI12 - C127	J MF 50V AX. CER.	R203-R208	33K " " " "	"C14	74L\$367
C128-C129	47PF 50V AX. CER	R209-R211	13K 0 8 0 9	"D3	LM3900
C131	IOMF 25V AX. TANT.	R213	27K	"D6	74L\$02
C134	IMF 20V AX. TANT	R2 4-R2 9	33K " " " "	"D7-D9	MC14016
C137	IMF " " "	R220-R222	13K " " "	" DII	74190
C138	IOMF 25V AX. TANT	R224	27K " " " "	"DI2	PROMSB2A
C139	.047 MF IOOV MYLAR	R225.R226	4.7K " " " "	"DI3	74166
C140	OIMF 50V AX. CER	R227	IK " " "	"E2	74L5244
C142	100PF 50V AX. CER	R228	4.7K " " " "	"E10	MC3403
C143	IMF 50VAX. CER.	R23I	300 " " " "	"EII	74161
C   44	33PF 50V AX. CER	R232	4.7K " " " "	"E1?	74126
C145-C156	.0022MF JOOV JOW MYLAR	R233	3K ** ** **	"F2	74LS244
Q157-Q159	IMF 20V AX. TANT	R234,R235	4.7K " " " "	"F3-1-5	7415191
Ç161	330 PF 50V AX. CER	R239	100 " " "	"F6.F7	AY-3-8910
C162-C164	I MF 20V AX, TANT.	R301-R306	2,7K " " " "	"FB-FIO	74LS191
C+65	330PF 50V AX. CER	R401	!K " " "	"FII	7474
C166,C167	IOME 25V AX. TANT.	R402	4.7K " " " "	"F12	74 504
r172	OMF 25V AX TANT	R403-R404	33K 5 8 9 9	F12	14001
C173	OIMF 50V AX. CER	R405-R407	4.7K " " " "		
C503	.IMF 50V AX CER.	R509	220 " " " "	ICSA6-ICSAIO	24 PIN IC SOCKET
	***************************************	R510	2.7K " " "	" A12	40PIN" "
CPI	470MF IGV AX. ELECT.	11010	EITK	" D12	16 PIN" "
CP2-CPI2	OIMF SOV AX CER			" F6,F7	40 PIN" "
CP13	470MF IGV AX. ELECT.	RMI	4.7K OHM TO PIN S.I.P.		
CPI 4 -CPI9	OIMF 50V AX CER	RM2-RM5	2.7K " 10 PIN S.I.P.		24 PIN KKIOO RT. ANGLE CONN.
CP20	IOMF 25V AX. TANT	RM7	4,7K " 8 PIN S.I.P.	J1, J2	9 PIN KKIOO RT ANGLE W/ 4 OMIT
CP2I-CP27	JOIMF SOV AX: CER.	RMB	820 " 8 PIN S. I.P.	J3	
CP29-CP33	JOIMF 50V AX. CER.	RM9	LOK " 10 PIN S.I.P.	J4	19 PIN KK100 RTANGLE W/14 OMIT
CP34	IOMF 25VAX TANT	RM(4	4.7K " IQPINS 1.P.	15	23 PIN KKIOO RTANGLE W/19 OMIT
CP35-CP46	JOIMF SOV AX:CER.			16	IO PIN KKIGO RTANGLE W/8 OMIT
CP47	470MF16V AX ELECT.				
CP48-CP5I	OIMF 50V AX. CER	DIOI-DIO3	IN4148		
CP52,CP53	IOMF 25V AX. TANT.	0105-0107	IN4148	JWI,JW2,JW4-JWI9	JUMPER WIRE
CP54	470MF IGV AX. ELECT			• m n o m = n = n	
CP202-CP204	IOMF 25V ÁX. TANT.	9101-9103	TIPIIO		
5101 P/07	4.7K OHM I/4W 5% CARBON	9104	2N4403	LED 3	YELLOW LED
R101-R107	220 " " CARBON	ICAI	7406		
RI16 -RI31			74L5273	SWI	IO POSITION DIP
R135	33K	" A3,A4 " A5	74LS374	SW3	8 "
R138	180K " " " "		KX8RAM	SW4	PUSH BUTTON S.W
R141	180K	" A6	ROM/EPROM O	3,1,7	
R!42	100K	" A7	" " I		
R144, R145	e50K " " " "	" AB	" "2		
R146	IOK "	" A9 -	" " 3		
RI 4 8	IOOK	" A10			
R149.RI50	620K	" All	74L\$245	XTAL (	16 MHZ CRYSTAL
R151	10K	# A12	Z-80 CPU		
R152	IMEG.	" AI3	74LS08	MHQIOI-MHQIO3	SNAP
RI53	IK " " " "	"B2,B4,B5	74LS244	MH1 - MH4	SPACER
RI54	IME G	B7,88	74LS!38	MH5 - MHB	6-32 X 6 M.S.
RI55,RI56	IOK	"89	74LS670	MILIO III.O	
R157, R158	1,2K	"BIO	74LS32		THE STATE OF THE S
RI60,RI61	330	"Bii	74LS670	A080 - 91483-A639	SUPER SOUND I/O BOARD
RI62	5.50	"812,B13	74LS138		
R163	1.2K	"Bi4	74LS174		
RI64	22	"ce	7407		
RI65,RI66	4.7K · "	"CIO	MC3403		
R173-R178	5.6K	"CII	74LS04		
R179	24K " " " " "	*C12	MC14024		



47 PF 50V AX.CER. 100PF 50V 5% AX.CER. 330PF 50V AX. CER. .0022MF 100V10% MYLAR -047MF IOOV MYLAR

22 0	MH	1/4W	5% (	CARBO	N
100	••		**	10	
220		1.0	**	**	
300			19	15	
330	11	- 11		- 0	
łK	11	11	10		
1.2K					
2.7K	**	11	11	*1	
3K	14	14	**	11	
4,7K		"	-0	14	
5.6K		**	**	19	
IOK		11	14	**	
13K		"	**	11	
	11	44	14	46	

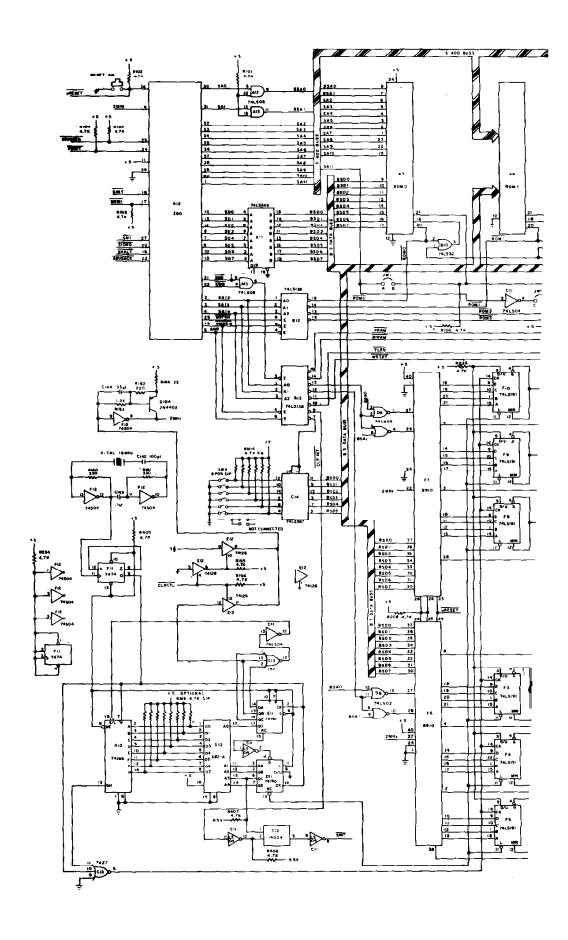
IOPIN S.L.P. B PIN S.I.P. IOPIN STP.

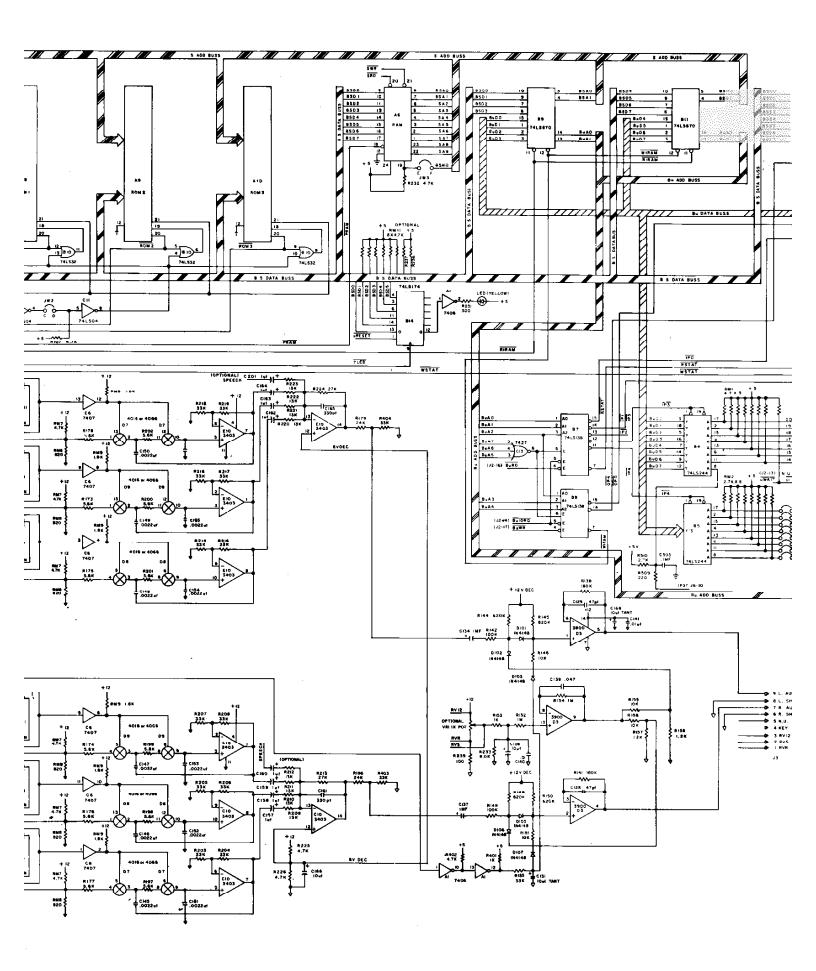
2N4403 TIP 110

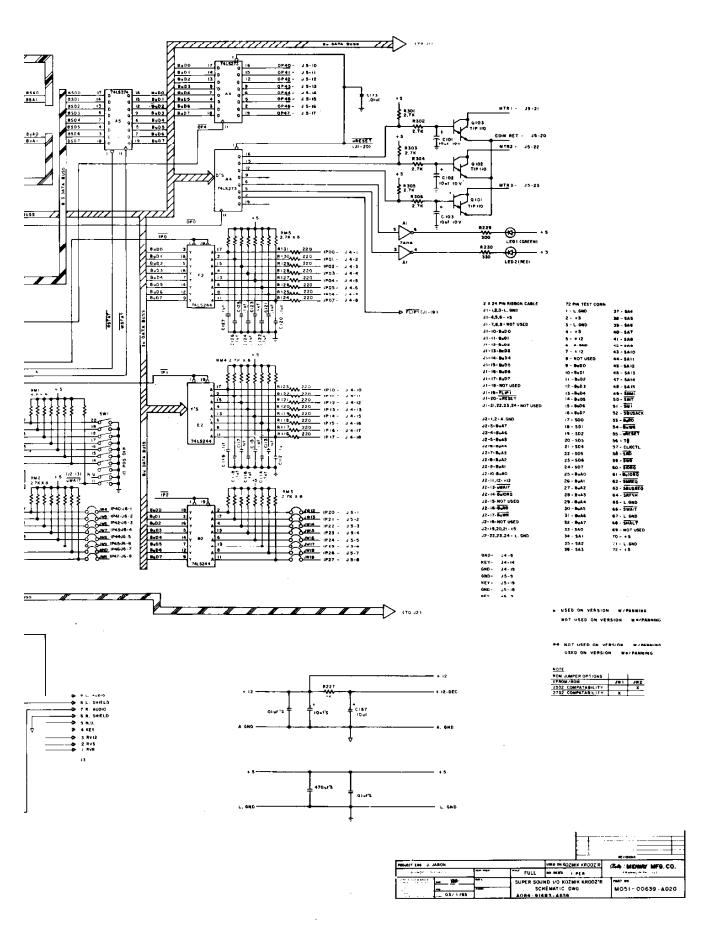
74L\$02 74LS04 74S04 7406 7407

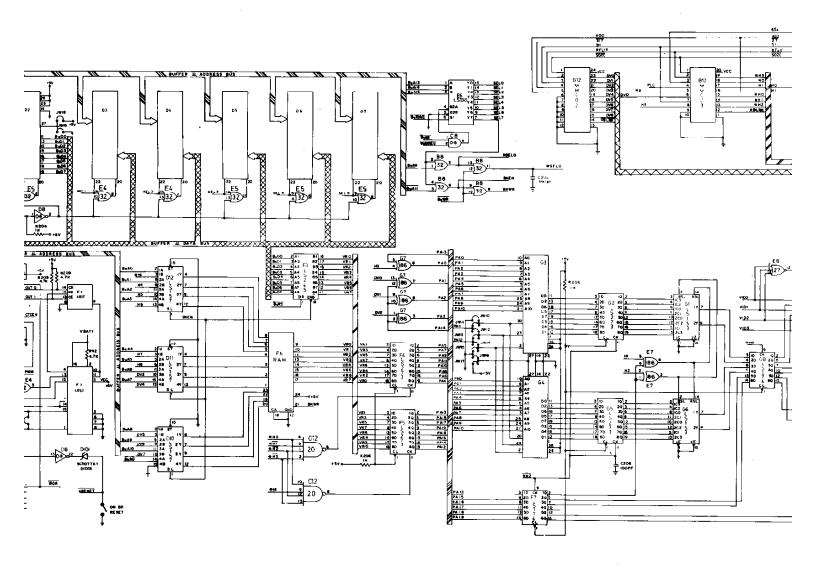
<u>QTY</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>	PART NOS.	DESCRIPTION	OTY	DESIGNATION	PART NOS.
	C144	0986 00800-0900	74LS08	1	IC A13	0986-00803-7300
ż	C(28,C)29	0900-00000-2000	7427	1	" C13	0986-00803-7200
ī	C142	0986-00800-1000	74L\$32		" 810	0986-00803-6100
2	C161,C165	0986-00800-1300	7474	1	" <u>F</u> II	0986-00803-6700
12	C145-C156	0986-00800-1200	74126	1	" E15	0986-00803-680C
ī	C139	0986-00800-2600	74LS138	4	" 87.88, BI2, BI3	0986-00803-6500
47	CP2-CP12,CP14-CP19,	0986-00800-2000	74161	1	" EII	0986-00803-5!0C
	CP2I-CP27.CP29-CP33.		74166	1	1 DI3 .	0986-00803-5500
	CP35-CP46,CP48-CP51,		74LS174	1	" BI4	0986-00803-7500
	CI40, CI73		74190	1	" OII	0986-00803-9400
18	CI12 - C127, C143, C503	0986-00800-1100	7415191	6	F3-F5, F8-FIO	0986-00803-5600
8	CI34, CI37, CI57-CI59, CI62-CI64	0986-00800-1400	74LS244	5	" 82,84,85, E 2,F2 " All	0986-00803-4800
15	CP34,CP52-CP53,CP202-CP204,U	≈20, <b>0986</b> -00800-0700	71LS215	2	" A3, A4	0986-00803-6400
	Ct01-C103,C131,C138,C166,C167,C17		74LS273	2	" CI4	0986-00803-4700
4	CP1, CP13, CP47, CP54	0986-00800-2700	74LS367	1	" A5	0986-00803-7000 0986-00803-4600
			74LS374	1	" 89.8II	0986-00803-4600
	R164	0062-063B3-1XXX	74L5670	2	" F6,F7	0986-00803-850C
1	R239	0062   1083-1XXX	AY-3-8910	2 t	. n2	0986-00803-8900
18	RII6 -RI3),RI62,R509	0062-133B3-1XXX	LM3900	2	" CIO, EIO	0986-00803-5000
	R231	0062-141B3-1XXX	MC3403	3	" D7-D9	0986-00803-6200
2	R160-R161	0062-14483-1XXX	MC14016		" C12	0986-00803-7100
3	RI53,R227,R401	0062-179B3-1XXX	MCI4024		' DI2	0986-00803-8200
3	RI57,RI58,RI63	0062-183B3-1XXX	PROM SB2 - A		' A6	0986-00803-8004
7	R301-R306.R510	0062-19983 IXXX	RAMIK X 9		" A7 \	0308-00803 800
1	R233	0062-20183-1XXX	ROM/EPROM O	1	" AB ) EPROM/ROM	
19.	RIOI-RIO7, PI65, RI66, R225, R226,	0062-2(1B3:1XXX		- 1	" A9 TOPTIONS KIT	<b>0639 -</b> 00803-000
	R228,R232,R234,R235,R402,		" 3		" A10	
	R405-R407		Z-80(3880)	i	"A12	0986-00803-5504
12	RI73 RI78, RI97 R202	0062-21583-1XXX				0986-00804-1400
4	RI46, RI51, RI55, RI56	0062-22783-IXXX	16 PIN IC SOCKET	<u>'</u>	ICSDI2	0986-00804-1600
6	R209-R2II, P220-R222	0062-23383-IXXX	24 PIN" "	5	ICSAG - ICSAIO	0986-00804-1500
2	R179,R196	0062-245B3-IXXX	40 PIN"	3	ICSAI2, ICSF6, ICSF7	0986-00804-1500
2	R213,R224	0062-247B3-IXXX	9 PIN KKIOO RT.ANGLE W/4 OMIT		J3	3000-16366-090
15	RI35, R203~R208,	0062-25193-1XXX	IO PIN KK IOO RT. ANGLE W/8 OMIT	;	16	3000-16366-100
	R2I4~R2I9,R403-R404		19 PIN KK 100 RT ANGLE W/14 OMIT		J 4	3000-16366-190
5	R142,R148	0062-275B3-IXXX	23 PIN KK 100 RT.ANGLE W/19 OMIT		J 5	3000-16366-230
2	RI38, RI41	0062-287B3-IXXX	24 PIN KK 100 RT.ANGLE	2	JI,J2	0986-00834-41
4	RI44,RI45,RI49,RI50	0062-313B3-IXXX			•	
2	RI52,RI54	0062-32383-IXXX				
			JUMPER WIRE	18	JMI*1A5*1A4-1A12	0986 00804 40C
1	RM8	0986-00805-0800				
1	RM9	0986-00805 0600	YELLOW LED	1	LED 3	0986-00804-200
4	RM2 - RM5	0986-00805-0500				
1	RM7	0986-00805-0400	a natalities Black			0986-00805-090
2	RMI,RM4	0986-00805-0300	8 POSITION DIP SW.	!	SW3	0986-00805-100
			IOPOSITION DIP SW.	1	SWI	0986-00804-170
			PB SWITCH	'	SW4	0344-00804-170
6	DIOI-DIO3, DIO5-DIO7	0986-00801-0200				
•	0,0. 5.00,0.05 0.5.	2222 2222 2222	16 MHZ CRYSTAL W/3RD LEAD	1	XTAL I	0966-00905-110
1	0104	0986-00802-0500	SNAPS	3	MHQ101 - MHQ103	0017-00007-013
3	9101-9103	0986-00802-0400				
			SPACER	4	мн) - МН4	U986-U0702-001
1	06	0986-00803-7400	6-32 X 6 M.S.	4	MH5 - MH8	0017-00101-015
1	CII	0986-00803-6900	0-35 V O W. 7:	7	· mily mily	
1	Fi2	0986-00803-6600	SUPER SOUND I/O BOARD			
1	Al	0986-00803-7600	*	•	<del></del>	AUBO - 91463 - A
F	C6	0986-00803-5900				

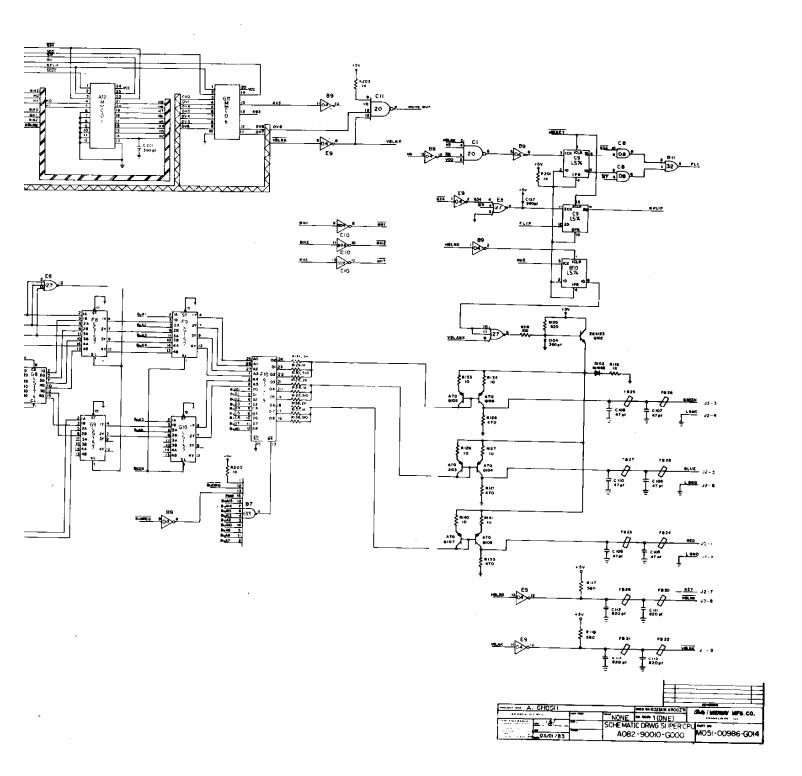
•		REVISIONS			
PROJECT ENG. C. MEDNICK			USED ON KOZMIK KROOZ'R	BA MIDWAY MEG. CO.	
printed Actions	NEAT THEAT		NO REGID I PER	ERANKLIN PK ILL	
ons /662 css.	Mar's FIRMM	ASSEMBLY SUPER SOL A084-9148	JND I/O P.C. BOARD	MOSI - 00639 - 4035	



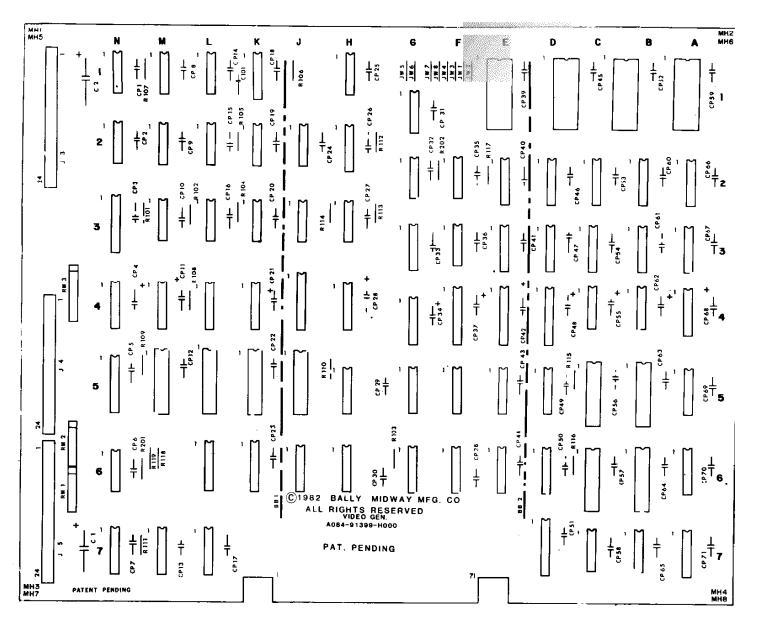








DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
C1, 2	100 Juf AX-ELECT	IC D I	EPROM	tC L I	74 LS 20
C 101	100 pfAX. CER.	IC D 2	74 L S 194	IC L 2	7408
		IC D 3	74 LS 194	IC L 3	7474
CP1-3, 5-10		IC D 4	74 LS273	IC L 4	74 LS 283
CP12-20, 22-	27,	IC D 5	74 LS157	IC L 5	422
CP29-33, 35,		IC D 6	74 LS 157	IC L 6	2114 - 2
CP38-41,43-	47, ، 0 ابر 1 AX. CER	IC D 7	74 LS 273	IC L 7	74 LS 157
CP49-54,56	-61,				
CP63-67, 69-	· <b>7</b> 1.	15.50		10. 11.	
		IC E 2	74 LS 194	IC M :	7430
		10 E 3	74 LS194	IC M 2	7432
CP4, II, 21, 28,	,34,	IC E 4	74 LS 374	IC M 3	74 \$ 74
CP 37, 42, 48,	55, וויס 25v ax, TANT.	1C E 5	74 LS157	IC M 4	74:61
CP 62,68	·	IC E 6	74 LS 157	IC M 5	422
				IC M 7	74 LS 157
		IC F 2	7400		
		IC F 3	74 S 04	IC N I	7430
₹101-1 <b>19,</b> 201,	202, I K 1/4W 5%	IC F 4	74 LS 374	IC N 2	7427
		IC F 5	74 LS 157	IC N 3	74LS273
		IC F 6	74 LS 157	IC N 4	74 LS 283
RM1,2	8 PIN   K SIP			IC N 5	74 LS 245
RM 3	IOPIN I K SIP	46.6	74.000	IC N 6	7404
NW J	IOPIN I K SIP	1C G I	74 LS 86	IC N 7	74 LS 157
		IC G 2	74 LS 20		
		IC G 3	74 LS 293		
1C A I	£ B B O L	IC G 4	74 LS 283		
IC A 2	EPROM 74 LS157	IC G 5 IC G 6	74 LS 283	ICS AL PLCI DI	00000
IC A 3	74 LSI57	10 6 6	74 LS157	ICS AI, BI, CI, DI.	28PIN IC SOCKET
IC A 4	74 LSI57	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	34.000		
IC A 5		1C H 1	74 LS 86	ICS 85,6,C5,6,	22 PIN IC SOCKET
IC A 6	74 LS157 74 LS157	IC H 2 IC H 3	74174	J5,K5,L5,M5	
IC A 7	74 LSI57	IC H 4	74 \$ 74		
	7423137	IC H 5	74175 74174	ICS K6, L6.	IBPIN IC SOCKET
		IC H 6	74 LS 157		
		70 11 0	1463131	J3,4,5	24 PIN RIGHT ANGLE CONN.
IC B I	EPROM			JW1-JW8	JUMPER WIRE
IC B 2	74 LS.194	IC J 2	7430		JOMEN WINE
IC B 3	74 L S 194	IC J 3	7430	BB1,2	BUSS BAR
IC B 4	74 L S 32	IC J 4	74 L S 2 7 3	DOMEST 4	
IC B 5	422	IC J 5	422	PCMH1-4	PC BD SPACER
1C B 6	422	IC J 6	74 L \$ 157	PCMH5-8	PC MTG SCREW
IC 8 7	746532			A 080 - 91399 - HC	OOO VID.GEN. PC
		10	<b>74</b> .4.		· ·
IC C I	EBBOM	1C K I	74161		
IC C 2	EPROM	IC K 2	7430		
10 0 3	74 L S I 94	IC K 3	7474		
	74 LS 194	IC K 4	74161		
1C C 4	74 LS 32	IC K 5	422		
10 0 6	422 422	IC K 6	2114 - 2		
1C C 7					
· C C /	74 L S 32				



CONN.

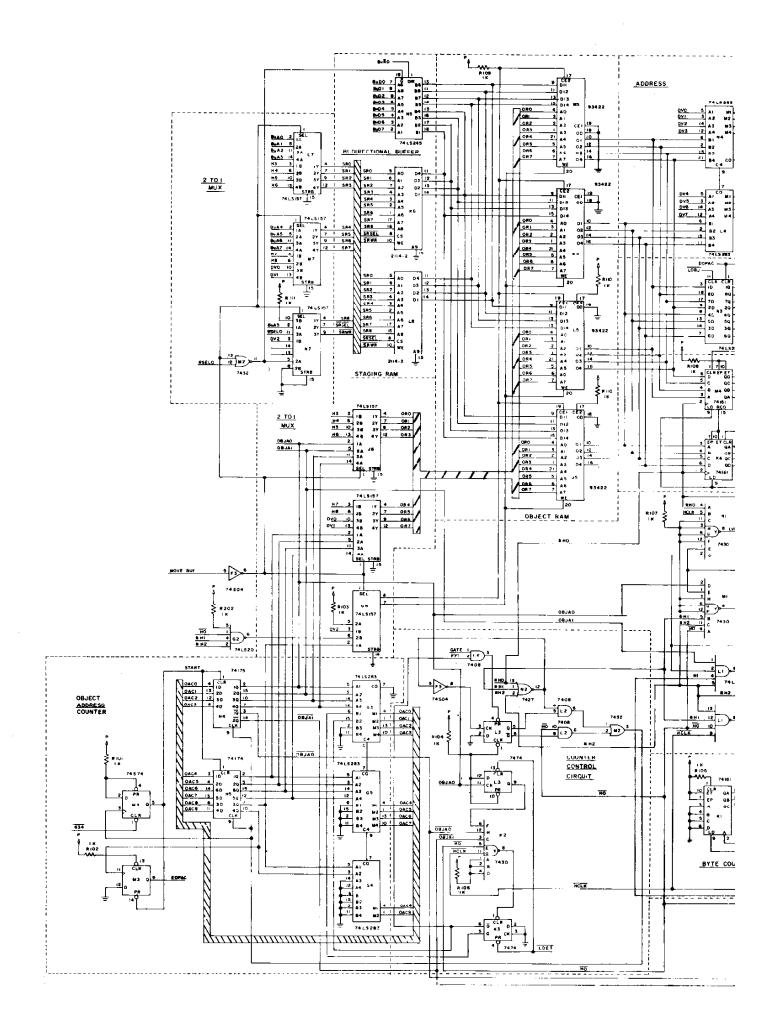
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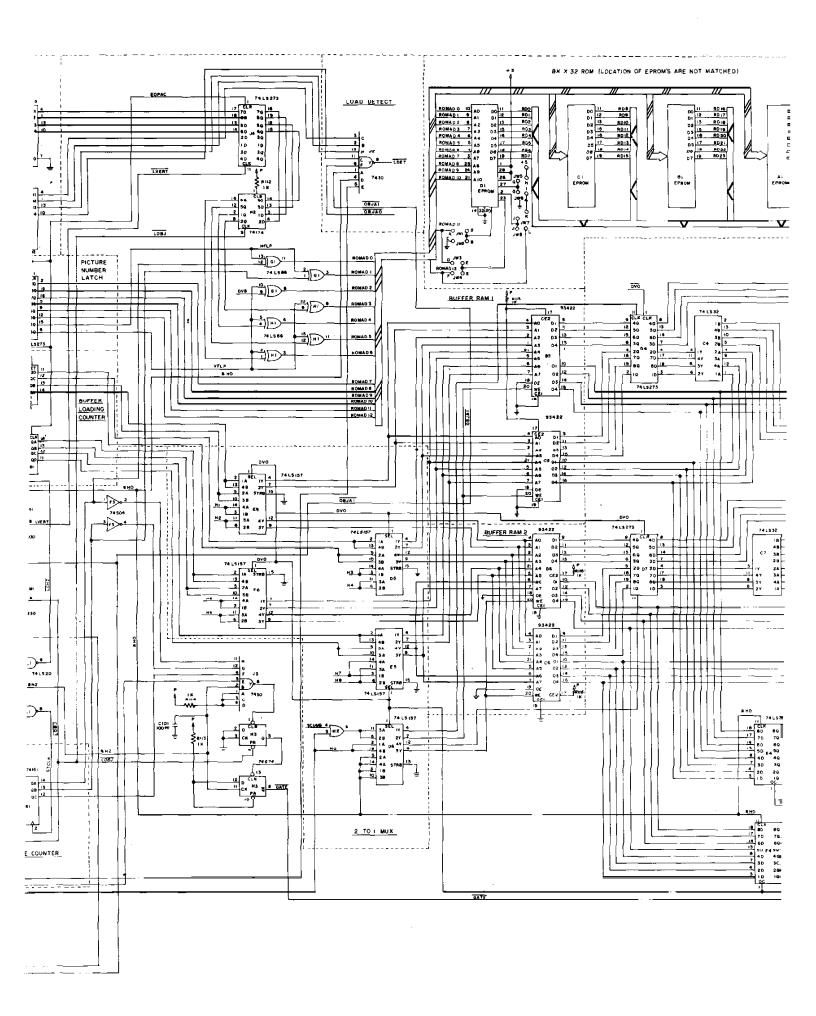
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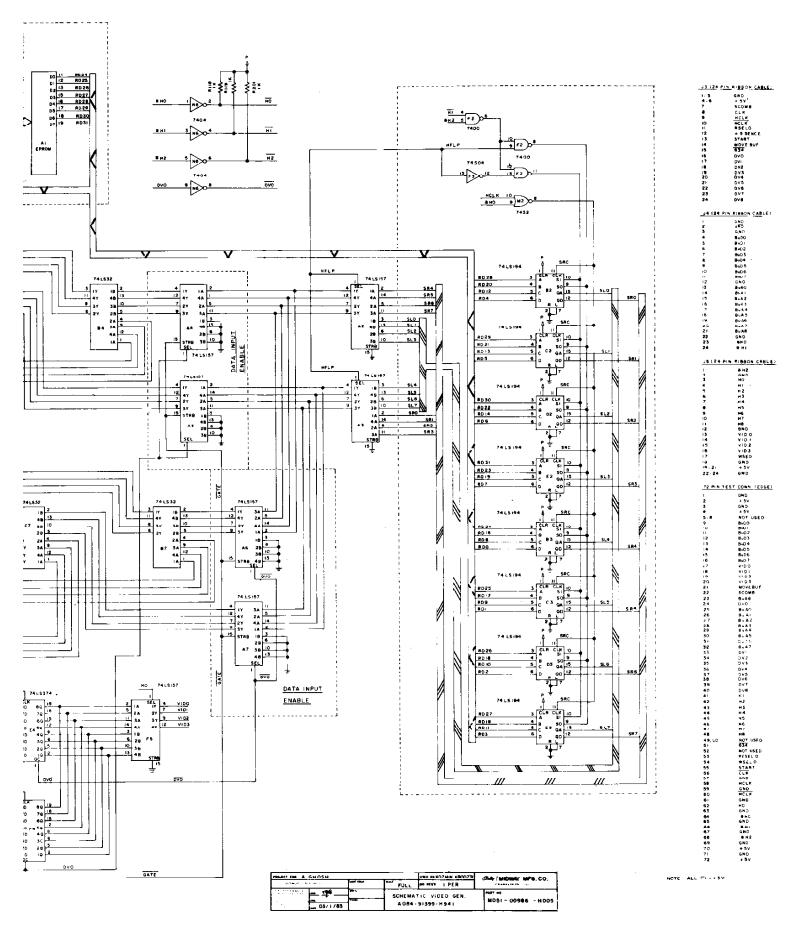
\$<sup>†</sup> 1

=		<del></del> ' '	
DESCRIPTION	Q'TY	DESIGNATION	PART NO
ا 100 Pf 50 √ AX. CER. .0ا بر 50 V AX. CER.	<b>6</b> 0	CIOI	PART NO. 0986-00800-1000
TO DO DO TALLOER.	•0	CP1-3, CP5-10,	0966-00600-2500
		CPI2-20, CP22-27,	
		CP29-33, CP35, 36,	
		CP38-41,CP43-47,	
	,	CP49-54,CP56-61,	
104 25 V AV TANT		CP63-67, CP69-71.	
10 pt 25 V AX, TANT.	11	CP4, II, 2I, 28, 34, 37,	0986 - 00800 - 2400
100 4 85 4 44 5 5 5 5		CP42,48,55,62,68.	
100 f 25 V AX, ELECT.	2	C1,2	0986 - 00800 -1800
I K 1/4 W CRBN, FLM.	21	RIOI-119, 201, 202.	0062 1700
IK 8 PIN SIP	2	RM1, 2.	0062 - 17983 - 1XXX
I K IO PIN SIP	1 .	RM 3	0986 - 00804 - 1100
2114 - 2	2	K6, L6.	0986-00804-1000
7400	t	F 2	0986 - 00803 - 2300
7404	1	N 6	0986-00803-2800
74504	ı	F 3	0986-00803-8300
7408	1	. 3 L 2	0986 - 00803 - 3100
74LS20	2		0986-00803-3200
7427	Ī	G2, L + N 2	0986-00803-3400
7430	5		0986 00803-3500
7432	1	J2, J3, K2, MI, NI	0986-00803-3600
74LS32	4	M 2	0986-00803-4400
7474		B 4,7, C 4,7,	0986-00803-3700
74574	2 2	K3, L3	0986-00803-4500
74LS86		H3, M3	0986-00803-4100
74LSI57	2	G 1, H 1	0986-00803-4200
7463137	18	A2,3,4,5,6,7,D5,6,	0986-00803-2400
		E5,6,F5,6,G6,H6,	
74161	_	J6, L7, M7, N7.	
	3	K1, K4, M4.	0986-00803-2500
74174	2	H2,5	0966 - 00803 - 2600
74175	i -	н4	0986-00803-2700
74LS194	8	82,3,C2,3,D2,3,E2,3.	0986-00803-2900
74LS245	1	N 5	0986-00803-3000
7415273	4	D4,7,J4,N3	0986-00803-3800
74LS283	5	G3,4,5 L4,N4,	0986-00803-3900
74L\$374	2	E 4, F 4	0986-00803-4000
93422	4	J5,K5,L5,M5	0986-00804-0800
93422	4	B5, B6, C5, C6	0966 00803-1010
EPROM	I	Al '(VGA)	0000 00003-1010
EPROM	1	BI (VGB)	ROM/EPROM OPTIONS KIT
EPROM	ı	CI (VGC)	0639-00803-0009
EPROM	1	DI (VGD)	
JUMPER WIRE	8	JWI-8	0986-00804-0200
BUSS BAR	2	881,2	0986-00805-0200
P.C. BOARD	Ī	551,2	0986-00804 <b>-0900</b> A080-91 <b>399-</b> E000
24 PIN RIGHT ANGLE CONN.	3	J 3,4,5	0986 - 00804 - 4700
28 PIN SOCKET	4	ICSAI,BI,CI,DI	0986-00804-0300
22 PIN SOCKET	8	ICS 85,6, C5,6,J5,K5,L5,M5	0986-00804-0700
18 PIN SOCKET	2	ICS K6 L6	0986-00804-0600
PC BD SPACER	4	PCMHI - PCMH4	
PC MTG SCREW	4	PCMH5-PCMH4 PCMH5-PCMH8	0986-0070I-00XF
	•	romno-romno	0017-00101-0339

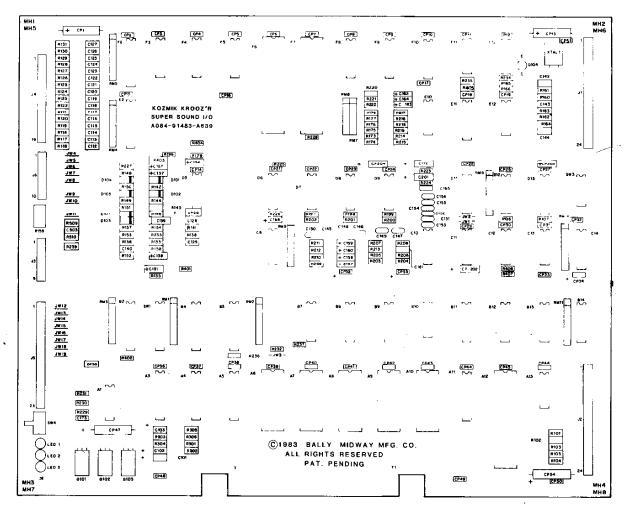
				RF Flancas	
PROJECT ENG. A. GOSH			USED ON KOZMIK KROOZ'R	Bady   MIDWAY MFG. CO.	
DO NOT SERVE ONG	HEAT THEAT	FULL	NO REGID ONE PER	FRANKLIN PK ILL	
OIM FOLERANCES DRB 17	BAT'L	1	GENERATOR P.C.	PART NO	
CKB.	FINOR	I	ASSY DWG	MO51 - 00639 - A034	
02/18/83		AO8	2 - 913 99 - HOOO		







<u>DESIGNATION</u>	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION	DESCRIPTION
C101-C103	IOMF 25V AX TANT	R197 - R202	5.6K OHM I/4W 5% CARBON	10 013	7427
C112 - C127	JIMF 50V AX CER	R203-R208	33K " " " "	"CI4	74L5367
-C128-C129	47PF 50V AX. CER	R209-R211	13K " " " "	"D3	LM3900
C131	FOMF 25V AX. TANT.	R213	27K " " " "	"D6	74L\$02
C134	IMF 20V AX.TANT	R214-R219	33K " " " "	"D7-D9	MC14016
C137	IMF " " "	R220-R222	13K " " " "	" DII	74190
C138	IOME 25V AX. TANT.	R224	27K " " "	"DI2	PROMSB2A
C139	.047 MF 100V MYLAR	R225,R22€	4.7K " " " "	"013	74166
0140	-OIMF SOV AX, CER.	RZZT	ik " " " " "	"€2	741 5244
C142	100PF 50V AX. CER	R228	4.7K " " " "	"EIO	MC3403
C143	IMF 50VAX CER	R23!	300 " " " "	"EII	7416L
C144	33PF SOV AX CER	R232	4.7K " " " "	"E15	74126
C145-C156	.90 22MF IOOV IO% MYLAR	R233	3K " " " "	"F2	
C157-C159	IMF 20V AX. TANT	R234.R235	4.7K 0 0 0 H	FZ "F3-F5	74LS244 74LS191
CIEI	330 PF 50V AX. CER	R239	100 " " " "	"F6,F7	AY- 3-8910
C162-C164	IMF 20V AX TANT	R301-R306	2.7K " " " "		
C165	330PF 50V AX. CER	R401	IK a n o n	"F8-F10	74LSI91 7474
C166,C167	IOMF 25V AX. TANT.	R402	4,7K " " "	"FIL	
C172	IOMF 25V AX. TANT	R403-R404	33K	"F12	74504
C173	JOIMF SOV AX. CER	R405-H407	4.7K " " " "		
C503	.IMF 50V AX-CER.	R509	220 " " " "	CSA6-CSA10	24 PIN IC SOCKET
		R510	2.7K " " "	" A12	40PIN" "
CPI	470MF I6V AX. ELECT.		E+/ K	" D12	16 PIN" "
CP2 -CPI2	OIMF 50V AX CER.			" F6.F7	40PIN" "
CP I3	470MF I6V AX. ELECT:	RMI	4.7K OHM TO PIN S.I.P.	1 0,7 1	10.11
CPI4 CPIS	OIMF SOV AX CER.	RM2-RM5	2.7K " (0 PIN S.I.P.		
CP20	IOMF 25V AX. TANT	RM7	4,7K " 8 PIN S.I.P.	J1,J2	24 PIN KKIOO RT ANGLE CONN.
CP21-CP27	OIMF 50V AX CER.	RMB	820 " B PIN S.I.P.	J3	9 PIN KKIOORT ANGLE W/4 OMIT
CR29-CP33	OIMF 50V AX. CER.	RM9	LOPIN S.I.P.	J4	19 PIN KKIOO RTANGLE W/14 OMIT
CP34	IOMF 25VAX TANT	RMI4	4.7K " IOPIN S I.P.	<b>J</b> 5	23 PIN KKIOO RTANGLE W/19 OMIT
CP35-CP46	JOIMF SOV AXICER			J6	IO PIN KKIOD RTANGLE W/8 OMIT
CP47	470MF16V AX ELECT.				
CP48-CP5I	OIMF 50V AX. CER	DIOI-DIO3	IN4I48		
CP52,CP53	IOMF 25V AX TANT	0105-0107	IN4148	MII NIO WA DIIO	JUMPER WIRE
CP54	470MF 16V AX. ELECT			JW1,JW2,JW4~JW19	JOMPER WIRE
CP202~CP204	IOMF 25V ÅX. TANT	QIO:-QIO3	*		
R101-R107	4.7K OHM H4W 5% CARBON	9104	TIP1IO	LED 3	YELLOW LED
R116 -R131	220 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	ICAI	204403		
R135	33K " " " "	" A3,A4	7406	SWI	IO POSITION DIP
R138	180K " " " "	" A5	74LS273		8 " "
R141	ISOK		74LS374	SW3	PUSH BUT TON S.W
R!42	100K " " " "	" A6	IK X 8 RAM	SW4	FUSH BOTTON S.W
R144, R145	620K " " "	" A7	ROM/EPROM O		
R146	IOK " " " "	" A8	* *1		
		" A9 ^	2		
RI48 RI49.RI50	100K " " " "	" A10	<b>3</b> .		
		" Att	74LS245	XTAL I	I6 MHZ CRYSTAL
R151 R152	IOK " " " "	" Al2	Z-60 CPU		
RI53	ik " " " "	" At3	74LS08	14110101 4410107	SNAP
RI54	IMEG " " " "	"B2,84,85	74LS244	MHQIOI-MHQIO3	SPACER
	IOK " "	" B7,88	74LS138	MHI - MH4	
RI55,RI56		" <b>89</b>	74LS670	MH5 - MH8	6-32 X 6 M.S.
RI57, RI58	1.2K " " " "	"BIO	74LS32		
RI60,RI6I	330 " " " " " "	"BII	74L5670	A080 - 91463-A639	SUPER SOUND 1/0 BOARD
RI62	1.2K " " " "	"BI2,B13	74L5138		
R163	1.2 N	"8I4	74LS174		
RI64 .	22	"ce	7407		
RI65,RI66	4.7K	"CIO	MC3403		
R173-R178	2.04	"CII	74LS04		
R179 <b>R196</b>	24K " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"CI2	MC14024		
4 (Mile)	6 TK				



### DESCRIPTION

33PF 50V 5% AX.CER 47PF 50V AX.CER 100PF 50V 5% AX.CER 330PF 50V AX.CER. .0022MF 100V 10% MYLAR .047MF 100V MYLAR .01MF 50V AX.CER.

IMF 50V AX. CER. IMF 20V AX. TANT. IOMF 25V AX. TANT.

470 MF I6V AX. ELECT.

22 OHM			
100 "		14	
220 "	**	***	
300 "	**	**	**
330 "	14	•	44
1K	12	10	i,
1.2K	81		14
2.7K	•	116	10
3K "	11	**	**
4.7K"		*1	14
5 6K "			
IOK "	11		11
13K "			0.
24K "		11	
27K "			
33K "			
338			
100K "		1.	h
180K *	.,		
620K"	41	*1	15
IMEG."	h	10	10
820 OHM	1 BPIN	<b>S.</b> I. I	ą
1.8K	IOPII	N S.L.	· ·
2.7K	10Pit	S.L.	P.
4.7K	8 PI	N S.I F	,
4.7K "	IOPI	NSIF	<b>.</b>

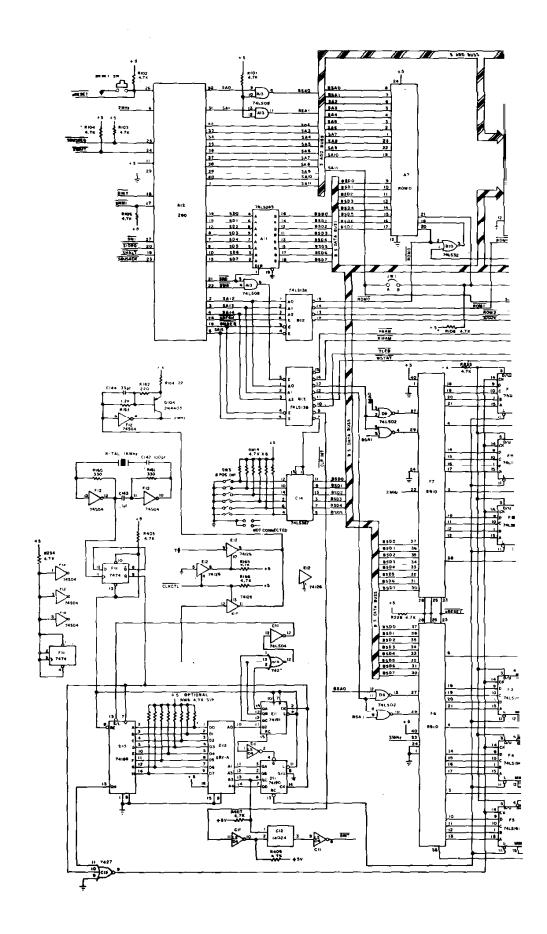
IN4148

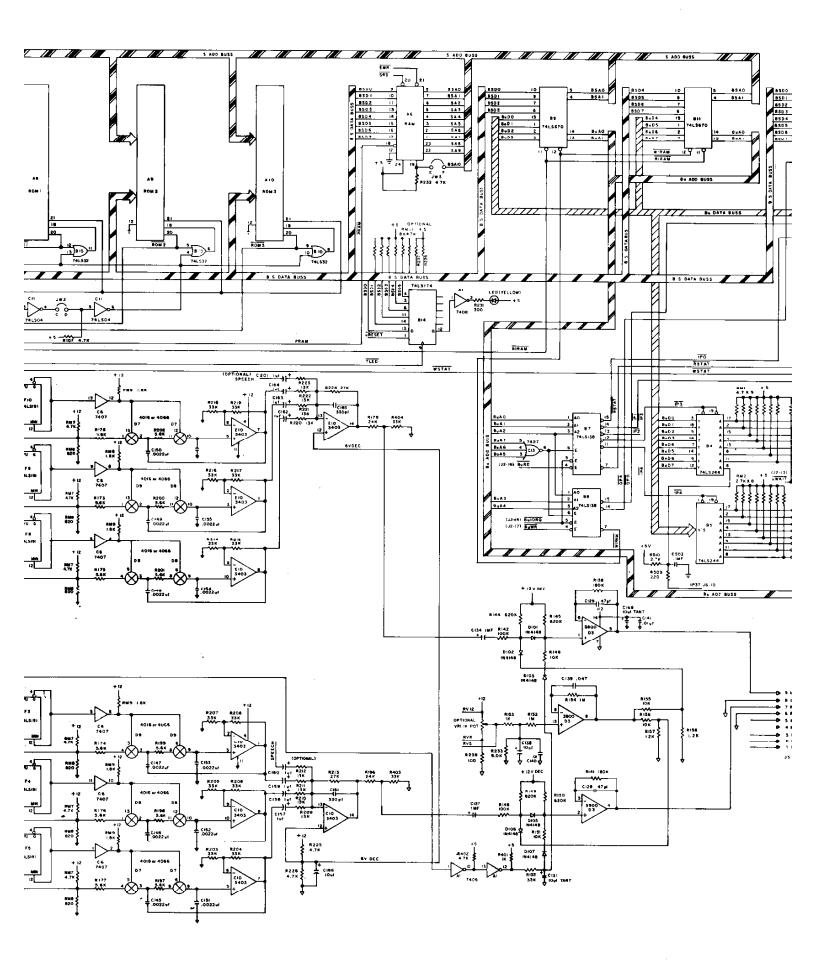
204405 TIP 110

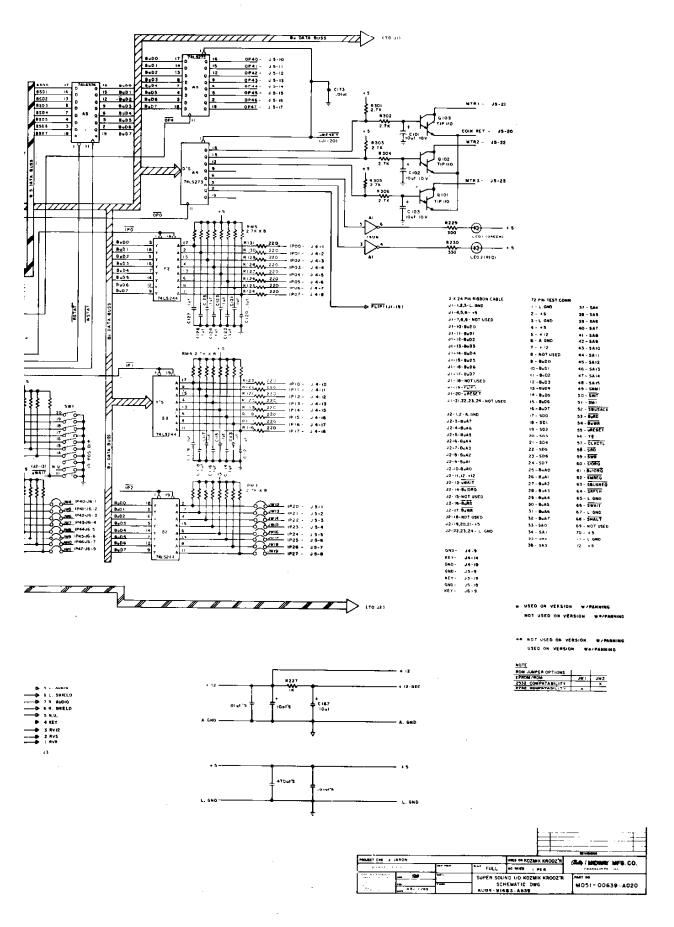
74LS02 74LS04 74S04 7406 7407

OTY	DESIGNATION	PART NOS.	DESCRIPTION	<u>QTY</u>	DESIGNATION	PART NOS
,	C144	0986-00800-0900	74LS08	1	IC A:3	0986-00803 73-0
2	C(28, C(29	0986-00800 -2800	7427	i	" C13	0986-00803-7200
I	CI42	0986-00800-1000	741532	1	" BIO	0986-00803-6100
2	C161,C165	0986-00800-1300	7474	1	" FII	0986-00803-6700
12	C145-C156	0986-00800-1200	74126	1	" E12	0986-00803-6800
ı	C139	0986-00800-2600	74LSI38	4	" 87.88, BI2, BI3	0986-00803-6500
47	CP2-CP12, CP14 - CP19,	0986-00800-2000	74161		" EII	0986-00803-5!00
	CP2I-CP27.CP29-CP33,		74166		" D13	0986-00803-5300
	CP35-CP46,CP48-CP51,		74LS174	1	" BI4	0986-00803-7500
	C140, C173		74190	1	" DII	0386-00803-9400
18	C112 - C127, C143, C503	0986-00800-1100	74LSI91	6	F3-F5, F8-F10	0986-00803-5600
8	CI34,CI37,CI57-CI59,CI62-CI64	0986-00800-1400	74L\$244	5	" B2,B4,B5,E2,F2	0986-00803-4800
15	CP34, CP52-CP53, CP202-CP204, CP2	0,0986-00800-0700	7415245	1	" All	0986-00803-6400
	C101-C103,C131,C138,C166,C167,C172	•	74LS273	2	" A3, A4	0986-00803-4700
4	CP1, CP13, CP47, CP54	0986-00800-2700	74LS367	1	" C14	0986-00803-7000
			74LS374	ı	" A5	0986 00803-4600
	R164	0000 00303 1444	74LS670	2	" B9,Bii	0986-00803-6300
	R239	0062-06383-1XXX 0062-11083-1XXX	AY-3-8910	2	F6.F7	0986-00803-8500
iΒ	RII6 -RI31,RI62,R509	0062-13383-1XXX	LM 3900	1	" D3	0986-00803 4900
	R23I	0062-14183-1XXX	MC3403	2	"CIO, EIO	0986-00803-5000
2	R160-R161	0062-14183-1XXX	MC14016	3	" D7-D9	0986-00803-6200
3	R153,R227,R401	0062-14483-1XXX	MC14024	1	" C12	0986-00803-7100
3	RI57, RI58, RI63		PROM SB2-A	1	, 015	0986-00803-8200
7	R301-R306,R510	0062-18383-1XXX 0062-19983-1XXX	RAMIK X 8	1	' A6	0986-00803-8000
,	R233	0062-20183-1XXX	ROM/EPROM O	1	A7 \	
19 .	R(01-R(07, P165,R(66, R225,R226,	0062-20183-1XXX	0	1	"A8 EPROM/ROM	
15.	R228, R232, R234, R235, R402,	0002-21183-1888	" "2	1	" A9 TOPTIONS KIT	0639 - 00803-000 <b>8</b>
	R405-R407		" "3	1	" A10 <sup>1</sup>	
	R173-R178, R197-R202	0062-21583-1XXX	Z-80 (3880)	1	"A12	0986-00803-5500
12 4	R146, R151, R155, R156	0062-21363-1XXX	16 PIN IC SOCKET		ICSDI2	0986-00804-1400
6	R209-R2II,P220-R222	0062-233B3-1XXX	24 PIN"	5	ICSA6 - ICSAIO	0986-00804-1600
2	R179,R196	0062-23563-1XXX	40 PIN "	3		
2		0062-24783-1XXX	407114	3	ICSAI2, ICSF6, ICSF7	0986-00804-1500
15	R213,R224 RI35,R203-R208.	0062-251B3-IXXX	9 PIN KKIOO RT.ANGLE W/4 OMIT	1	J3	3000-16366-0901
13	P2I4R2I9,R403-R404	0002-231B3 TAXA	IO PIN KK IOO RT. ANGLE W/8 OMIT	i	J6	3000-16366-1001
2	RI42,RI48	0062-275B3-1XXX	19 PIN KK 100 RT.ANGLE W/14 OMIT	i	J 4	3000-16366-1901
2	RI38, RI41	0062-28783-IXXX	23 PIN KK 100 RT.ANGLE W/19 OMIT	1	JS	3000-16366-2301
4	R144,R145,R149,R150	0062-313B3-IXXX	24 PIN KK 100 RT.ANGLE	2	J1,J2	0986-00834-4700
2	RI52,RI54	0062-32383-IXXX				
-	Motting 1	0002 02020 111111	=			
			JUMPER WIRE	18	JWI,JW2,JW4 - JW19	0986-00804-4000
1	RMB	0986-00805-0800				
1	RM9	0986-00805-0600	AELTOM TED	1	LED 3	0986-00804-2000
4	RM2 ~ RM5	0986-00805-0500			2200	
I	RM7	0986-00805-0400	5 C. C. T. C. U. D. C. C. U.			
2	RMI,RMI4	0986-00805-0300	8 POSITION DIP SW	!	SW3	0986-00805-0900
			IOPOSITION DIP SW.	ţ	S W I	0986-00805-1000
			PB SWITCH	I	5 <b>W4</b>	0986-00804-1700
6	DIOI-DIO3, DIO5 - DIO7	0986-00801-0200				
			16 MHZ CRYSTAL W/3RD LEAD	1	XTAL I	0986-00805-1100
			•			
1	0104	0986 00802-0500	SNAPS	3	MHQIOI - MHQIO3	0017-00007-0134
3	0101-0103	0986-00802-0400				
1	D6	0986-00803-7400	SPACER	4	MHI - MH4	U986-U0702-00XF
ı	CII	0986-00803-6900	6-32 x 6 M.S.	4	- MH5 - MH8	0017-00101-0153
4	F12	0986 00803 6600	CURER COUNT LIO COARC			
1	Al	0986-00803-7600	SUPER SOUND I/O BOARD	1	<del></del>	A080-91483-A639
T	C6	0986-00803-5900	•			

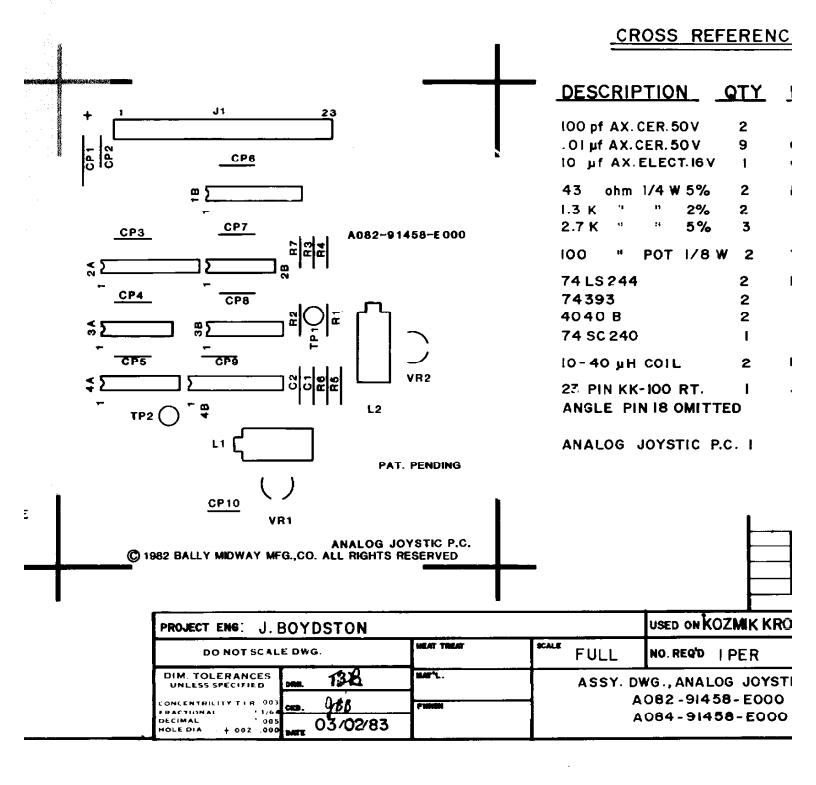
				REVISIONS	
PROJECT ENG C. MEDNICK			USED ON KOZMIK KROOZ'R	Bat   MIDWAY MFG.CO.	
\$1,491 A.F. 95 A	MEAT TREAT   INCALE		FRANKLIN PR ILL		
DISTRAGE NEW TER	RM.r	ASSEMBLY	DRAWING	PART NO	
CNO. 02/21/83	P 13(c0)		JND I/O P.C. BOARD	MO51 - 00639 - A035	







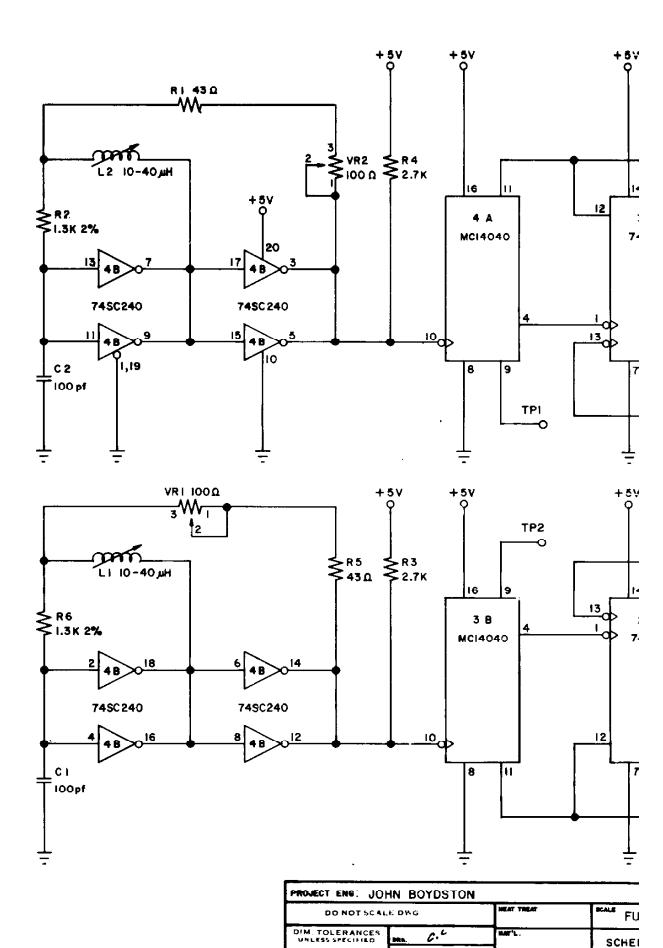
DESIGNATION NO.	DESCRIPTION		
C1,C2	IOO pf AX.CER 50 V		
CPI CP2 - CPIO	IO μf AX. ELECT. I6V .OI μf AX. CER. 50V		
RI R2 R3, R4 R5 R6 R7	43 ohm 1/4 W 5% 1.3 K " " 2% 2.7 K " " 5% 43 " " 5% 1.3 K " " 2% 2.7 K " " 5%		
VRI,VR2	(00 ohm POT 1/8 W		
IC 2A " 3A " 4A	74 LS 244 74393 4040 B		
"   B " 2B " 3B " 4B	74 LS 244 74 393 4040 B 74 SC 240		
LI, L2	10 - 40 µH COIL		
JI	23 PIN KK-100 RT.ANGLE PIN 18 OMITTED		
A 080 - 91458 - E 000	ANALOG JOYSTIC P.C.		



# ENCE LIST

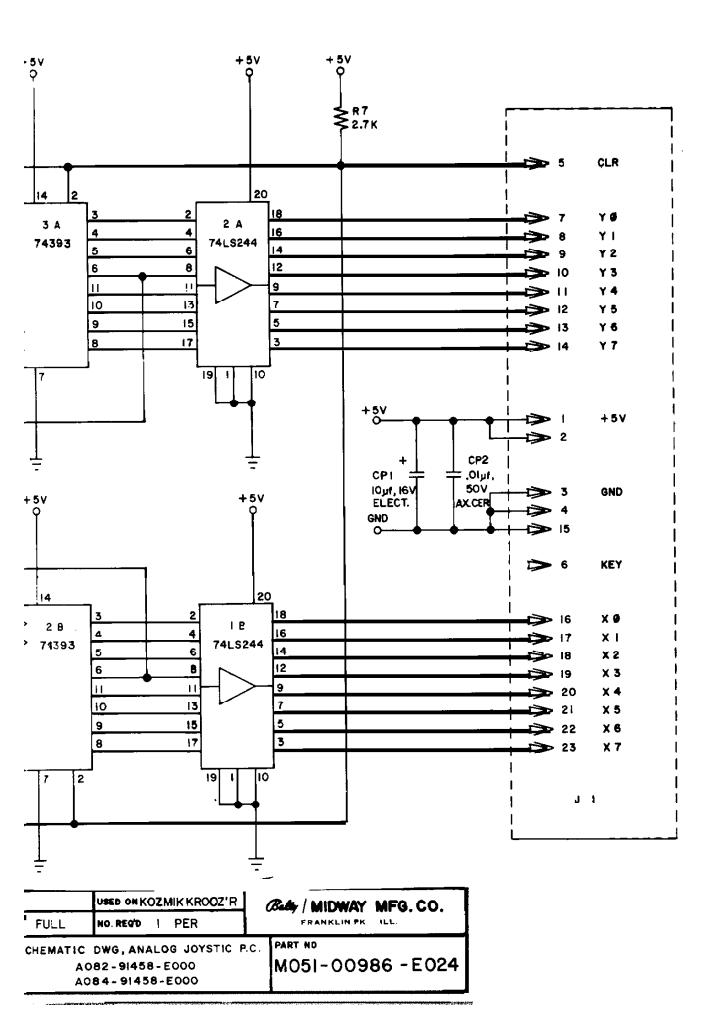
_	DESIG. NO.	PART NO.
	CI,C2 CP2-CPIO CPI	0639-00800-0003 0628-00800-0100 0628-00800-0300
	R1, R5 R2,R6 R3,R4,R7	0062 - 083 B3 -IXXX 0062 - 185 B2 - IXXX 0062 - 199 B3 - IXXX
	VRI, VR2	0639 - 00804 - 0004
	IC IB,2A " 2B,3A " 3B,4A " 4B	0639 - 00803 - 0003 0639 - 00803 - 0005 0639 - 00803 - 0004 0639 - 00803 - 0006
	LI,L2	0639 - 008 04 -0003
	J1	3000-16366-2302
	<del></del>	A080-91458-E000

	REVISIONS					
KROOZ'R Bally   MIDWAY MFG.CO.						
YSTIC P.C. DOO	PART NO. M 051 - 00986 - E023					



POLEDIA + 002 BOO

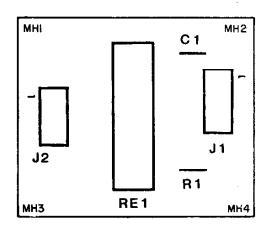
988 2/17/83

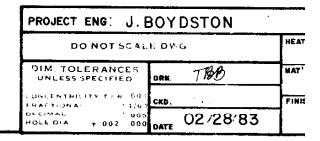


# DESIGNATION NO. CI .0 | µf AX.CER.50V RI I.5 K ohm I/4 W 5% REI SOLID STATE RELAY 4 PIN KK-156 STR. CONN. PIN 3 OMITTED J2 CABLE CONNECTION PCMHI-PCMH4 P.C. MTG HDRW

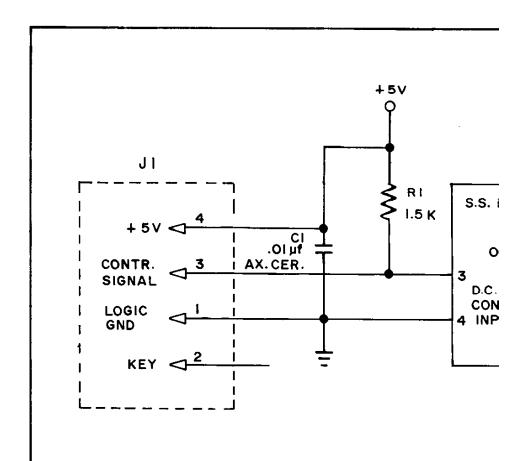
P.C. BOARD

A080-90509-C000

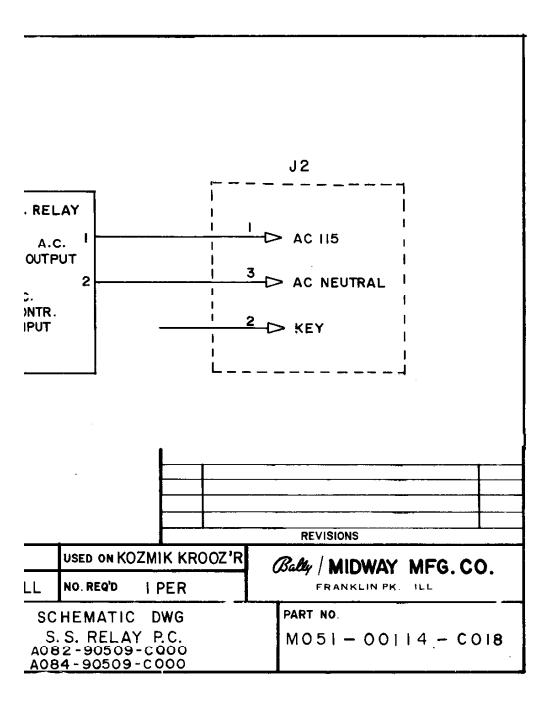




12	DESCR	IPTION	QTY	DESIGNATIO	N NO. PART NO.
H4	I.5 K ohr SOLID S 4 PIN K PIN 3 C	X CER 50 V m 1/4 W 5% TATE RELAY K-156 STR.CO OMITTED CONNECTION G HDRW ARD	 	CI RI REI JI J2 PCMHI - PCMH	0628-00800-0100 0062-18783-1XXX 0639-00804-0002 3000-16367-0410 A639-00024-0000 0017-00042-0320 A080-90509-0000
					REVISIONS
HEAT TREA	ī	SCALE FULL	USED ONK(	DZMIK KROOZ'R	Bally   MIDWAY MFG. CO.
MAT'L.		SOLID S	SEMBLY STATE RE 90509-C0	ELAY P.C.	PART NO. MO51 - OOI14 - CO19

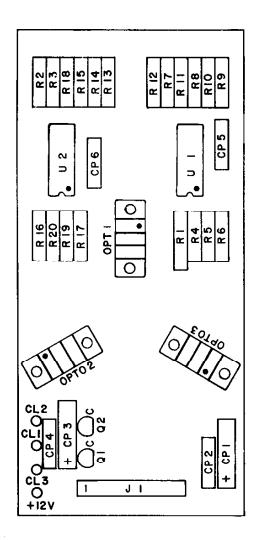


PROJECT ENG: J. BOYDSTON		
DO NOT SCALE DWG.	HEAT TREAT	SCALE FULI
DIM. TOLERANCES UNLESS SPECIFIED DRM.	MAT'L.	
CONCENTRICITY TER 093 FRACTIONAL	FINISH	
HOLE DIA +.002 .000 DATE 02/28/83	3	



DESIGNATION NO.	DESCRIPTION				
CP! CP2 CP3 CP4-6	ا 10 ببر 16 V AX. ELECT. ۱۰ ابر 50 V AX. CER. ۱۰ بر 16 V AX. ELECT. ۱۰ بر 50 V AX. CER.				
R I R 2	390 Ω 1/2W 5% CRBN FILM				
R 3 R 4-6 R 7-12	3.3K " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				
	10K " " "				
R 18 R 19	10 K " " " "				
R 20 Q 1,2	2N2222A TRANSISTOR				
U I U 2	LM 339 7407				
OPT01-3	OPTICAL SENSOR				
JI	KK-100 VERT 12 PIN				
	PLASTIC RIVET				

P.C. BOARD

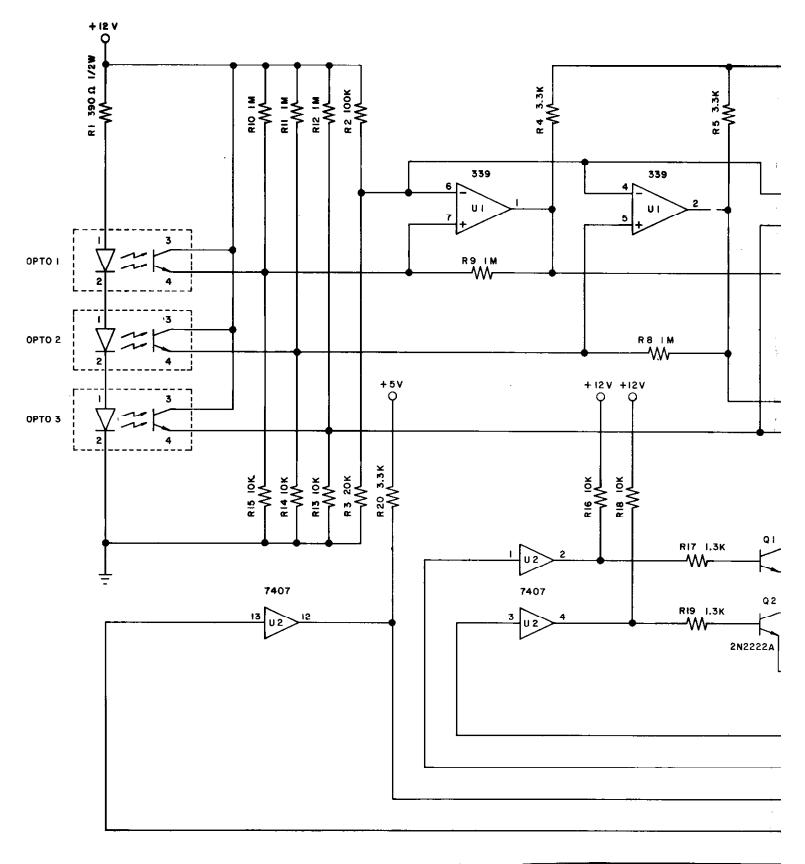


PROJECT ENG: J(	OHN BOYDSTON	· <del></del>	
DO NOT GC 41.	C D M G	HEAT TREAT	SCALE FUL
DIM. TOLERANCES UNLESS SPECIFIED	DRE.	MAT'L.	ASSY
CUNCERCIPICATE TERMS 199 EPACTIONAL 15/64	CKD. OBB	FINISH	SENS
POLEDIA + 002 000	DATE 03/02 /83	1	A084

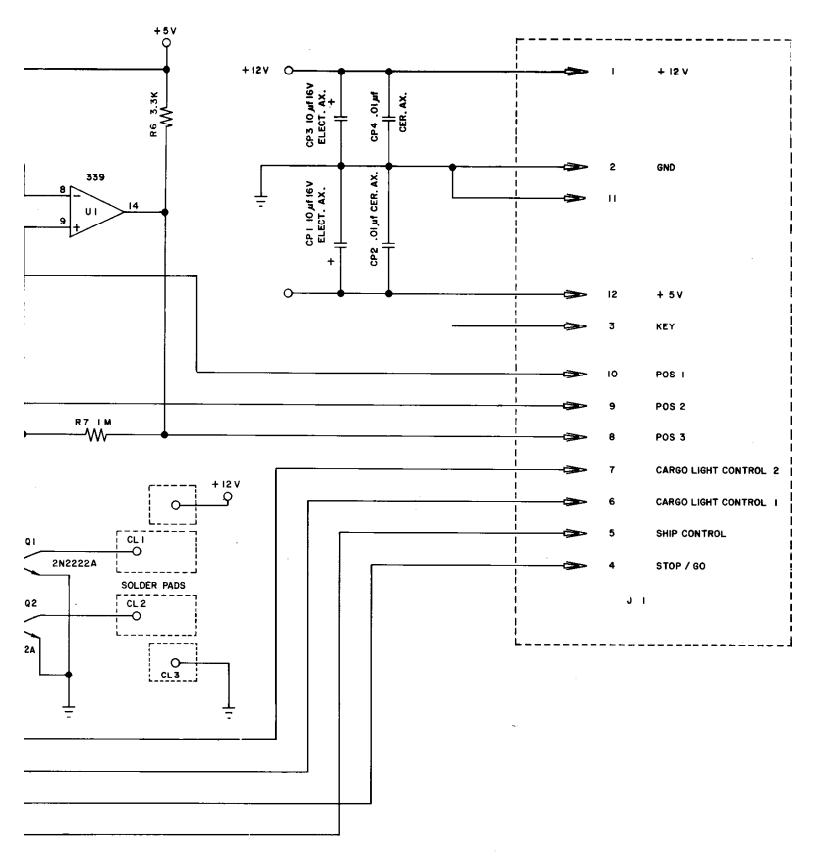
A080-91434-D639

DESCRIPTION				Q'ty	DESIGNATION NO.	PART NO.
<del>ا</del> بر ۵۱.	50V AX	. CER.		4	CP2,4-6.	0639-00800-0002
ا †ىر 10	6V AX.	ELECT.	•	2	CP1,3.	0639-00800-0001
390 N	1/2W	5 %	CRBN FILM	1	RI	0062-150D3-1XXX
1.3 K	1/4W	u	u	2	R 17,19.	0062-185B3-1XXX
3.3 K	в	н	н .	4	R 4-6,20.	0062-203B3-IXXX
10 K	11	n	u	5	R 13-16,18.	0062-227B3-IXXX
20K	a	11	14	ı	R 3	0062-241B3-IXXX
100 K	n	11	и	1	Ř 2	0062-275B3-IXXX
I M	u	` n	16	6	R 7-12.	0062-323B3-IXXX
2N22	2N2222A TRANSISTOR			2	Q 1, 2.	0639-00802-0001
LM339	€			1	UΙ	0639-00803-0002
7407				I	U 2	0639-00803-0001
OPTICA	OPTICAL SENSOR			3	OPTO 1-3.	0639-00804-0001
KK-10	KK-100 VERT 12 PIN			i	JI	3000-16364-1201
PLASTIC RIVET RND.HD			.но	6		0017 - 00072 - 0091
P C BOARD				ı		A080 - 91434 - D639

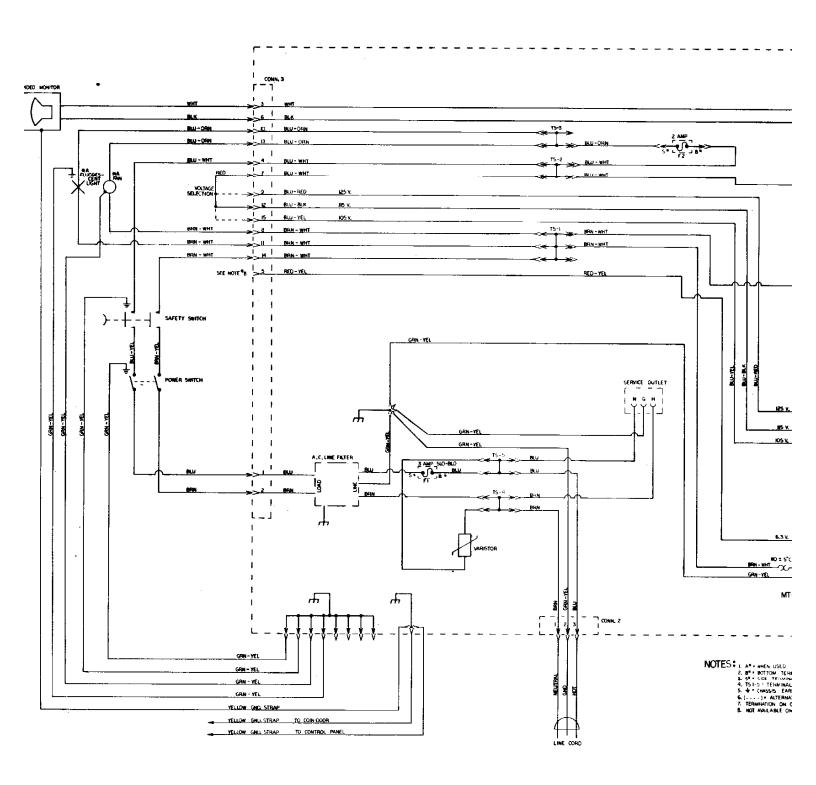
	USED ON KOZMIK KROOZ'R	Bally   MIDWAY MFG. CO.	
FULL	NO. REQ'D   PER	FRANKLIN PK. ILL.	
ASSY DR		PART NO. MO51 - 00639 - D006	
-	434-D <b>63</b> 9	10031 - 00033 - 0000	

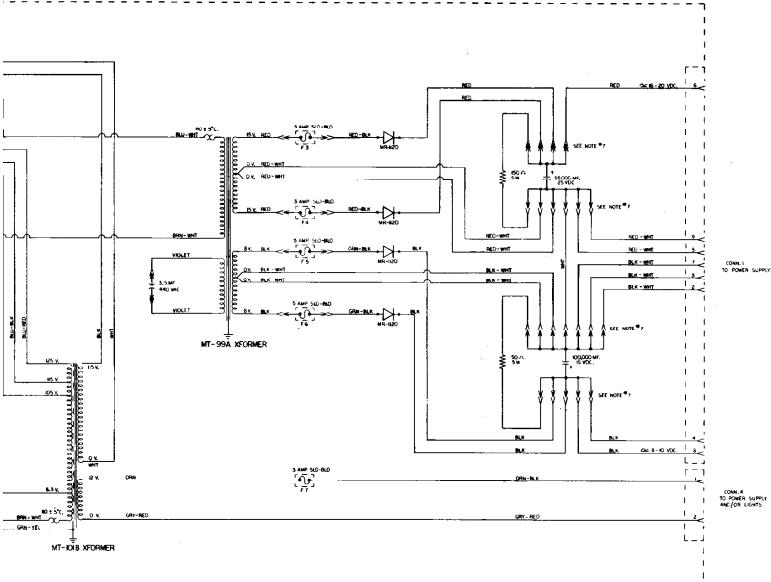


PROJECT ENG: JOHN BOYDSTON						
DO NOT SCAL	E DWG.	HEAT TREAT	SCALE			
DIM. TOLERANCES UNLESS SPECIFIED	Date. C.L	ME'L.	SCHE			
CONCENTRICITY TER 003 FRACTIONAL 1/64	cass. )BB	rundu	SENSO			
DECIMAL 1 005 HOLEDIA 1.002 000		7	A084			



_		TIL T HOTHING		
	USED ON MOTHER SHIP	PART NO. MOSI -00639 -D007		
	NO. REGID   PER			
INSOR F	C DRAWING P. C. 434 -D 639			





L. A\*\* WHEN USED

2. B\*\* BOTTOM TENHINAL

3. \*\* - SHOT TENHINAL

4. \*\* - SHOT TENHINAL

4. \*\* - SHOT TENHINAL

5. \*\* - CHASSES EARTH GAD.

6. (...)\* ALTERNATE COLOR

7. \*\* FERNINALION ON CAPACITOR POST

8. NOT AVAILABLE ON MT-IDIA

POWER CHASSIS 125 VA 115 V 60 Hz. 4 A945 - 00020 - 0000

MIDWAY MFG CO. 10601 W. BFLMONT AMF FRANKLIN PARK, ILL, 60(3)



10601 W. Belmont Avenue Franklin Park, Illinois 60131 Telephone (312) 451-9200



May 3, 1983

### SERVICE BULLETIN

GAMES: WACKO, KOZMIK KROOZ'R, JOURNEY, ETC.

SUBJECT: ALL GAMES USING 125VA POWER CHASSIS

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- 1. The power schematic in the Parts & Operating Manual has an error regarding fuse locations.
- 2. The schematic should read as follows:
  - F3 should read F6 (3 Amps.)
  - F4 should read F5 (3 Amps.)
  - F5 should read F4 (5 Amps.)
  - F6 should read F3 (5 Amps.)
- 3. The label on the Power Chassis is correct.

Andy Ducay Technical Service Manager